

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 110

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1914.

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL.

S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES in 13 days.
BOMBAY TO LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in 14 ..
BOMBAY TO LONDON by sea in 13 ..
BOMBAY TO LONDON by sea in 20 ..
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th May.	Saleto	6000	Malwa	11000
10th "	Saleto	6000	Malwa	11000
11th "	Saleto	6000	Malwa	11000
12th "	Saleto	6000	Malwa	11000
13th "	Saleto	6000	Malwa	11000
14th "	Saleto	6000	Malwa	11000
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17th "	Saleto	6000	Malwa	11000
18th "	Saleto	6000	Malwa	11000
19th "	Saleto	6000	Malwa	11000
20th "	Saleto	6000	Malwa	11000

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan

FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are

FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connect-
ing Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the
day of sailing. All passengers must attend at
that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection
by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board
the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN,
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fort-
nightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return
Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further informa-
tion apply to—

A. R. BURNETT,

Acting Superintendent,

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and
Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4085	9th May	17th May
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	10th "	18th "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	11th "	19th "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	12th "	20th "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	13th "	21st "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	14th "	22nd "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	15th "	23rd "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	16th "	24th "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	17th "	25th "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	18th "	26th "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	19th "	27th "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	20th "	28th "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	21st "	29th "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	22nd "	30th "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	23rd "	31st "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	24th "	1st "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	25th "	2nd "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	26th "	3rd "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	27th "	4th "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	28th "	5th "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	29th "	6th "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	30th "	7th "
Yasaka Maru	Shinohe	4180	31st "	8th "

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,

Manager,

York Building,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid ... 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—
FIRE, BURGLARY, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, CYCLE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE, PLATE GLASS

AND LIFE INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.

(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

OUTWARD.

Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

*City of Lahore calls at Marseilles and

Plymouth.

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

*"B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Ste-

warders.

* Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

*Calling at Marseilles,

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS

as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.

LINGA, 2185, Mon. 11th May, 11 a.m. P. D.

DUMRA, 1895, Thur. 14th May, a.m. 10. M.

LINGA, 2185, Fri. 15th May '6 a.m. Direct

*Forwards, works and Cutch Mandrie.

*For later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN

GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1895 tons, on Thursday,

the 14th May calling at Veraval, Mangalore,

Karnachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas

Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrain, Bushire,

Kowet, Mahomrah and Busheh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH

AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.

*PUNDA, 3386 Thursday 14th May.

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SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been ar-

anged:—

Steamer. Tonnage. Captain. Leave Bombay

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:

Advertisements not exceeding twenty words, Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India, patronized by Princes and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

MAHABHESHWAR AND PANCHGANI. For seats in Mail Motors or Reserved Cars from Wathar apply to THE MAHABHESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE CO., Ltd., Mahabeshwar. 1989b.

FOR CHEAP, EFFICIENT AND PROMPT MOTOR CAR REPAIRS. Please see OMAR MOTOR WORKS, near Byculla Bridge. 2522

LESSONS IN BENGALI LITERATURE by one who has devoted 15 years to the study of the Language. Apply: MOHANLAL, M. MEHTA, Kanji Luda House, Champagully. 2527

WHITEHALL WHITE EDGED CARBON. A Novelty—The finest type-writing Carbon on the market. Try it. To be had at BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, the leading Stationers and Paper Merchants in India, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street. 2314

YOUR PIANO. Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

FRUITS! FRUITS!! FRUITS!!!
BOMBAY MANGOES from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 dozen.

25 Australian Apples choice Rs. 3.
25 Sweet Delicious Oranges Rs. 2.
50 Choice Breakfast Plantains Rs. 1.
25 Large Bombay Red Bananas Rs. 2.
Carriage Paid on mentioning "Chronicle."
(Send for "Fruit and Store Price List")
TUKINA & CO.,
Sitaram Building, Bombay.

WANTED.

BLACKSMITHS WANTED, trained in Europe, accustomed to Locomotive work. Pay to fully qualified men up to Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250. Apply LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, East Indian Railway Company, Jamalpur, R. S. HIGHET, Agent, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, 30th April 1914. 1913

WANTED—A middle aged man as TUTOR and COMPANION to Mr. Chotani's children. He must be strong in English and Gujarati. A Parsee or Hindoo with Persian as Second language will be preferred.

Apply sharp personally to Mr. CHOTANI, with certificates at his Office at Seeveri Bunder, between 4 to 6 p.m. 2503

WANTED on 1st June a TENNIS and BADMINTON MARKER must be a good player with thorough knowledge of work in connection with both the games. Salary according to qualifications Apply with copies of certificates to the SECRETARY, 1804 Poona Gymkhana Club, Poona.

WANTED a thoroughly qualified Kindergarten Mistress for the Infant Department of the East Indian Railway Aided European Day School at Asansol. Salary Rs. 85 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 105 per month, and free quarters with electric lights and fans. Apply immediately, stating qualifications to THE HONORARY SECRETARY. 1801

WANTED—A Head Master for the Sallana High School, on Rs. 50 (Fifty) per mensem. A B.A. with Science, or a B.Sc. with experience of teaching will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to PT. AMBIKA PRASAD CHATURVEDI, M. A. Educational Officer Sallana, C. I. 1969

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—
Accountancy Engineering in all branches
Agricultural Salesmanship
Analytical Chemistry Poultry Farming
Applied Art Mining
Business Training Dairy Farming
Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR

International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E5.
82, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—DRAWING MASTER or MISTRESS. European School certificated. Apply to Box No. 466, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2516

WANTED—June 15th, JUNIOR LADY ASSISTANTS. European School certificated. Apply to Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2516

WANTED A FURNISHED FLAT in the Fort, with three or four bed-rooms. Apply to Box No. 471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2547.

WANTED to sell Hand extracted Agave Fibre. Apply RECEIVER, Powai Estate, 11-13 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, above Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. 2553.

WANTED PUPILS for DRAWING, COLOURING, SHADING, by an expert teacher, at Pupils' residence. Box No. 474, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2552.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY 1907 edition. Original price Rs. 24. Reduced price Rs. 13. W. N. MULGAOKAR & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2557

WANTED CUSTOMERS for ALPHONSOS Rs. 3-4.8-6 per doz. PAIRIES Rs. 2-3-4.8, per doz. DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2802 a

FULLY TRAINED NURSE giving home in May, willing to take charge of invalid or child in return for passage home. Apply "P. C.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1910

WANTED by an European gentleman large AIRY ROOM facing West, Electric Light & Fan, furnished or unfurnished, with board. House with stables attached preferred. Apply to Box No. 476, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2556

WANTED, temporarily, a Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Pay Rs. 65, with house rent Rs. 10 p.m. Apply at once with testimonials, etc. to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 1963.

WANTED A COMPETENT SALESMAN for English piece goods, grey and white Dhooties, Shirts, Mulls, Lawns, Prints &c. Only well experienced men need apply to Box No. 457, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2469

WANTED—FIVE MOTOR CARS to carry goods between Dhulla Railway Station and city on hire for two years lease for the present. Communicate with full particulars to MAHARASTRA Co., 45, Kandewadi, Girgaum. 2492

WANTED—For the Civil Hospital, Delhi a European English trained nurse. Pay Rs. 30-4-10, with messing allowance of Rs. 45 p.m. and free quarters. Further details on application. Applications to be sent to the Address of CIVIL SURGEON, Delhi, with testimonials. 1801

WANTED a farrier, clever and having experience in Regiments; specially of shoeing Polo ponies. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Apply to PRIVATE SECRETARY to Lt. Nawabzadah Talemahmedkhan Sahab of Palampur, (North Gujarat). 1931

WANTED—GUARDIANS to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India. Teaches L. M. S. and M. B. subjects. Annual Scholarships offered by Dr. S. K. MULLICK, M. S., M. D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates 30 and Rs. 25 non-Matriculates). Apply to THE DENA. 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

WANTED—An English knowing CLERK, who may be able to do Correspondence and typing work. Preference will be given to him who knows Gujarati as well as Urdu. Apply sharp personally with certificates to Mr. CHOTANI, between 4 to 5 p.m. at his Office at Seeveri Bunder. 2503

WANTED for Mhow Cantonment drainage scheme, a qualified Sub-Engineer, having some experience of drainage to prepare drawings and estimate. Apply stating terms with testimonials, which will not be returned, to SECRETARY, Cantonment Committee, Mhow, C. I. 1932

WANTED a graduate, retired School Master, Mohammadan preferred of very good conduct, as private tutor to the son of Nawab Bahadur Sahab of Chhitari and Talibnagar. Board and lodging free. Apply, stating nationality and salary wanted, to KOTHI CHANDANIA, Aligarh, U. P. 1937

WANTED—A well experienced Settlement Officer to take charge of the Settlement operations of the State. Apply with testimonials, which will not be returned, before the 1st June 1914 to:—
THE CHIEF SECRETARY
to His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur of Nabha State. 1965

WANTED DRAFTSMAN by firm of Structural Engineers in Bombay, must be able to make neat drawings from dimensioned sketches and should be possessed of some knowledge of steelwork and able to take out quantities, good salary and permanent position to suitable man. Apply to Box No. 470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2543

WANTED for the Broach City Municipality ONE SANITARY INSPECTOR possessing Certificates of Sanitation after attendance at the Sanitary Surveyor's class at Bombay. Salary Rs. 50/- and Rs. 10/- allowance.

Apply before 31st May 1914, stating caste, residence with copies of certificates to THE CHAIRMAN, SANITARY COMMITTEE, Broach, City, Municipality. 2665

WANTED.

WANTED—A qualified SPINNING MASTER for a Ahmedabad mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 472, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2548

WANTED A SMART COMPOUNDER. Salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp "A. B. C.", c/o Bombay Chronicle." 2001

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED B.A., or B.Sc., to teach Science and Mathematics to higher classes in a local High School. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 473, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2550.

WANTED an Indian Mechanical Draughtsman, no others need apply. Must have either Loco. or Carr. Drawing Office experience. Metro. gauge man preferred. Apply with copies of certificates and particulars of experience, to THE LOCO. CARR. & W. SUPPLY, J. B. R., Jodhpur. 1800.

WANTED an Assistant Engineer, age between 25 and 35 years, with experience in Construction and Remodelling of Yards. Pay Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 p.m. according to qualifications. Apply, forwarding copies of testimonials to:—
THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, CONSTRUCTION, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Mahaluxmi. 1939

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE PLOTS OF LAND at Deolali, near Nasik station. Apply Manager Omkar Foundry, Byculla Bridge, Port Mazagon, Bombay. 2521

FOR SALE—Strong Upright PIANO by Rose & Co. In perfect order. Owner going home. 13, JENKINS HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. 2545

MAX MULLER'S LIFE and LETTERS 2 vols. Original price Rs. 24. Reduced price Rs. 5. W. N. MULGAOKAR & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2557

FOR SALE—A Couple English Fox-hounds, regularly hunted, in fine condition, at the end of March. Apply to PRIVATE SECY. to His Highness Nawab of Jaora, C. I. 1967

FOR SALE—Mahabeshwar, TWO FULLY FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on twenty-two acres of freehold land, bungalows always let. Price Rs. 40,000. Apply "X. Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2493

FOR SALE—TANGNEY'S COMPOUND ENGINE, both 9" high pressure cylinders and 18" stroke and one complete oil mill, for particulars write to MOHSEN and Co., 182, Naldevi Street, Bombay. 2554.

FOR SALE—A Rudge Motor Cycle, 1913 Model, Free Engine, not ridden 1500 miles, in perfect order, with lamp, horn and accessories. Price Rs. 750. No offers. Apply LT. JERRARD, Dorset Regt., Poona. 1963

FOR SALE or TO LET AT ANDHERI. Upper storied newly done up Bungalow at Marabhanabad (five minutes walk from Station) Six rooms, detached kitchen, Servants' quarters. Fresh water well &c. N. P. BHARUCHA, Alice Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2559

FOR SALE—7 Shubbers, 6 Inters and 18 Rows, all of Curtis' make, 2 Thread Extractors (Brooks and Dooxy's). All in perfect order, can be seen working at the BOMBAY UNITED MILLS, Girgaum. Also four Donkey Engines in sound condition. 2360

TO BE SOLD at a Sacrifice. Royal Enfield Motor Bicycle 2 speed—2 3/4 H.P. complete with Lamp, Horn and Speedometer. Cost new Rs. 950. On view at

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, York Building, Hornby Road, 2535 Fort, Bombay.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS. We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
85, Meadows Street, Bombay. 4123

FOR SALE. 8-10 h.p. 4 cylinder CLEMENT BAYARD MOTOR-CAR three seater. Latest Model and in perfect order. Cost new in November 1913 Rs. 3,750/- Runs 30 miles to the gallon. Available at the end of May, when owner goes home. Car will then have run less than 2,200 miles. Price—with all accessories including insurance up to December 1914 Rs. 3,000/- Apply to H.B. Clayton, I.C.S., Byculla Club. 2557

FOR SALE—100 LOOMS made by Henry Lersey
35 CARDS 40in. wide H. and Bullough
16 ROWING FRAMES of 160 spindles
8 INTERMEDIATE " 120 do.
4 SLUBBING " 84 do.
4 MULES " 780 do.
4 DRAWING FRAMES of 3 heads and 7 delivery.
30 FLAT CARDS 38in. WIDE.
All the above made by ASSA LEES, 1897 These can be seen in a very good working condition any time by appointment. For prices and full particulars apply to:—
K. J. HILLARY,
Opp. Messrs. Kemp & Co., Byculla, BOMBAY. 2387

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—An airy bungalow at Chowpatty, with electric lights and fans. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHILABHOY FANKER, behind Wilson College. 2539

ROOMS without board, Yussuff Buildings, Carnac Road, suitable for bachelors of moderate means. Apply to Box No. 530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2002

WELL FURNISHED airy room to LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 625, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET, small FURNISHED SUITE, facing West, entirely separate, suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple. Board optional. Tiled floors and up-to-date sanitary arrangements. E. L. and F., private entrance, near Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

TO LET (WHOLE or in PARTS.) 2 COMMODOUS upper storied BUNGALOWS, near Grant Road Station; open all sides; large compound 3300 sq. yds. suitable for large establishments, Hospitals, Boarding House, Charitable Institution, Printing Press, Factory, Godowns etc. Rent Rs. 375. Brokers or Agents need not apply to Box No. 443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2449

NOTICES.

NOTICE

ANY MEMBER of the PUBLIC desiring to give evidence before the Colaba Fire Committee is invited to communicate with the undersigned, and to send him at the same time a summary of the evidence he proposes to tender and of the various points upon which he desires to be examined by the Committee.

S. M. EDWARDS,
Chairman,
Colaba Fire Committee.
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 8th May, 1914. 2538

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY COTTON MUCCADUMS' ASSOCIATION.

INTENDING subscribers are REQUESTED to pay their next year's subscription (from 1st May 1914) Rs. 250 to Messrs. The Indian Cotton Co., Ltd., before 1st June, 1914, as members joining after that date will have to pay an additional Entrance fee to be fixed hereafter.

RAMPERTAP BRIJMOHANDAS & Co.,
2504 Hon. Secy.

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for supply of medicines for 1914-15, and will be received by the undersigned up to 11th May 1914. Tender Forms, giving approximate quantities required and conditions of contract, can be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2, two only.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed—"Tenders for Medicines."
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAS. A. KELLIE,
Agent and Chief Engineer,
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway.
Itanagar, 24th April, 1914. 1971

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 BALES COTTON, DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th May, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba, behind the Native Exchange in Mr. Cooverjee Pittamber's No. 50 and 59 Jetha, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—
27 bales cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 15th May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge:—
A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS' GRAIN, GRAIN SWEEPING ETC.

Under instructions from The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 12th May 1914, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Prince's Dock, K. L. & M. Sheds.

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th May, 1914.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD VALUABLE FURNITURE AT APOLLO BUNDER, WATSON'S ANNEXE, ROOM No. 16. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 9th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, Watson's Annex Hotel, Room No. 16, the property of Mr. J. T. D. Ryan, valuable household furniture, consisting of dining table, chairs, side boards, drawing room suites, canes, chairs, writing tables, picture easel, bed-room suits, Lorientate beds with horse hair mattresses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, dinner wagon, hat stand, teapots, wall brackets, cutlery, crockery and glassware, cooking utensils, strong American iron chests and patent revolving and fitting chair, etc.

Will be on view three days previous to sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, the following:—
By order of Marwadi Gaja Bhalaji and Co., and an account and at risk of Turki Ezru Esulbi:—
11 gold buttons and 2 neck-chain about 7 11/16 tolas.
28 gold ornaments about tolas 5 5/16.
1 gold watch chain about tolas 5 5/16.
8 gold bangles.
1 gold necklace.
2 gold neck-chains about tolas 33 1/2.
1 new Elswick cycle fitted with Dunlop tyres and tubes, metal gear cure tool bag with tools.
1 new Sunshine cycle with three speed hub triple frame.
1 new Sunshine cycle with three speed hub and gear case.

By order of the Liquidators of the Gujrat Bank, Ltd. (in Liquidation):—
1 large counter.
1 iron safe and other office furniture.
On account of the concerned:—
5 cases each containing three gross empty bottles.
1 case 50 dozen Japanese shirts.
1 case pad locks.
Miscellaneous articles consisting of:—
Travelling tents, new safes, new sewing machines, a lot of L's hats, and a lot of collars.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT UMERKHADI, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga, Attorneys for the mortgagees Bin Awubai widow of Hormusji Munchherji Chichgar and Mr. Ardseer Hormusji Chichgar and account and at the risk of Bai Luxmibai Guppatrao Kadashar and Anundroo Guppatrao Kadashan the executrix and executor of the last will and testament of the late Bai Sakobai widow of Narayan Hanmantrao Patil Kadashar, the mortgagee, and in pursuance to the power and by virtue of the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 15th day of November, 1912, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will on MONDAY the 11th day of May, 1914, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazenduri land or ground, containing by admeasurement 326 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the northern side of Umakhadi Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3645 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 3570 and Street No. 48 to 50 and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the house of Vithaldas Krishnaji on or towards the West by the house of Narayan Ramji Kadashar on or towards the North by the Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the Umakhadi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga, Solicitors for the mortgagees at their office No. 67, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 9th May, 1914.

JIVAJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARSHALLS ENGINE WITH TWO SIEMENS' DYNAMOS AND BOILER, OLD WOODEN CASES, STEEL WIRE, OLD INSTRUMENTS COIR ROPES, LEAD, ZINC, FILES, SCRAP IRON, ANGLE IRON, IRON PLATS, MANILLA ROPES, OLD CANVAS, COR-DAGE TARRED OLD CLOTHES &c., &c., too numerous to mention.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 25th May, 1914, and the following days, as may be necessary the above mentioned stores at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Fort in the compound of Government Dockyard.

The conditions of sale, that 50 per cent. deposit to be immediately paid, and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after the full completion of the sale, otherwise the lots and deposits will be forfeited, and the lots will be resold.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort, 1914.

Dated 9th May, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 3,000 BAGS OF ANCHOR BRAND FLOUR.

Under instruction from Messrs. Vassonjee Sons and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Wallace Flour Mill, at Chicket Wadi, Tardeo, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th day of May, 1914, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), on account and at the risk of Seth Hajee Khanoo Mossa. 3,000 Bags Flour "Anchor Brand" Household pocket, Superfine and Export, manufactured at the Wallace Flour Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within 2 days and the goods taken delivery of within that time.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Byculla Club Road in Bungalow No. 12, 4th bungalow in the lane opposite Mr. Anderson's Stable) at Moreland Road, the handsome and valuable teak and blackwood specially made furniture (by wall-known makers) for drawing, dining and bedrooms consisting of dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner-waggon, teapots, meatcases, drawing-room rich suits of sofas and chairs lined plush, handsome English hall cabinets, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, corner cabinets, vases, wall and table ornaments, figures clock, rich engravings, new design single and double bedsteads, glass and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, table and hanging lamps, bed-room chest of drawers, revolving book-stands, carpets, writing tables, Curzon, easy and low chairs, bedroom sofas, chiffoniers, screens, rich glass porcelain, and platedware, etc.

At 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

1 4 cylinder 12 H. P. 5 seated Stover motor car complete with all accessories.
1 2 cylinder 12 H. P. 2 seated Argyle motor car with Victoria body, hood, etc., complete.
1 4 cylinder 5 seated 12

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND-ED PROPERTY AT BHUSARI MOHOLLA.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Transferees Syed Abdul Kadar El Edroos and Fatmabibi his wife and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdul Tyab Abdul Hossain, Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction at the premises on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of May, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in them under the Indenture of mortgage dated 4th November, 1910, and made between Abdul Tyab Abdul Hossain the Mortgagor and Babooji Abdul Hossain the Mortgagee (since deceased), of the 1st part and the Executors of the last will and testament of the said Gangabai widow of Waljee Premjee (since deceased), of the 1st part the mortgagor of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part respectively and (2) Indenture of second mortgage dated the 3rd December, 1910, and made between Abdul Tyab Abdul Hossain the mortgagor and the said Babooji Abdul Hossain (since deceased) of the one part and Mahomedally Abdul Kadar of the other part and the transfer thereof dated the 30th day of October, 1912, and made between Mahomedally Abdul Kadar of the 1st part the mortgagor of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of Fazelidari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Baloo Sarang-street Bhusari Mohalla without the Fort of Bombay and in the registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 12 feet 8 in. in breadth and 89 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Jafferbhoy, on or towards the south by the property of Cassumji Essooji, chest of drawers Tapestry lined drawing room or towards the East by the said Baloo Sarang-street on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 135 and Street No. 148, 150.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Transferees at their office, Brinco Building, Meadow-street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY, the 12th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their premises in El Circle Fort, the teak and black wood office and houses hold furniture such as—

Single and double glass door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, marble top chest of Drawers, Tapestry lined drawing room suite arm and armless chairs, corner cabinets, marble teapots, single and double iron cots, umbrella stands, hat stands, side boards, almirahs, Lady's tables, book stands, panel door and glass door book cases, plain and carved folding teapots, crockery, clocks, screens, tapestry and leather line sofas, Japanese vases, phonographs, records, hangings lamps, sewing machine, William type-writing machine, etc., etc.

D'LAL & Co.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Bombay, 9th May, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

This-day SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

Also a few pieces of furniture such as drawing room suite, bentwood chairs, writing tables, bentwood revolving chair, easy chairs, bookstand, pianola records, iron safe with stand, china and coir matting, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank of India Limited (in Liquidation) and on account and risk of Ahmed Currim. No. 14922/3-2 Cases Hosiery.

On account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. A. C. Patel.
18 Cinematograph Films, one photo and 2 Negatives.

At 2 p.m. S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 nearly new rubber-tyred bicycle wheel handaulet, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria with a horse and harness.

BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th May, 1914.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 139 BALES OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th current at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite the Fort Press, Colaba on account of the Insurance offices concerned.

139 bales of cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of the sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-15 P.M. (S.T.) SHARP AUCTION SALE OF A RICHARD BRAZIER MOTOR CAR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th current, at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.), sharp, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 53, Meadows Street, Fort.

1 10-12 H.P. Richard Brazier Motor Car in splendid condition, lately overhauled thoroughly by Hyland White and Poppis Carurettor, Bosch Magneto, Four-seated Leather hood, screen, etc., etc.
Trial can be had on application to the undersigned.

N.B.—This car is specially suited to business people being very light and handy.

"VENDORS NOT ALLOWED TO BID" SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ENGLISH CHAIRS, FIRE PROOF SAFES, PHONOGRAPHS WITH RECORDS, COLLARD'S ENGLISH PIANO, BRAZIER MOTOR CAR, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th May at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, and next to Messrs. Tarachand Purshuram Jewellers, the valuable, artistic new designed Teak Black and Mahogany Polished household and Office furniture such as rich tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, glass and panel door almirahs, mirror side board dining table and chairs, dumbwaiter, mattresses, dressing tables, marble and wooden topped wash hand tables, chests of drawers, writing-tables, ladies chairs, English rocking office and seating chairs, teapots, double and single beds with mattresses, brass and china flower pots, jardiniere, trays, Brussels velvet and pile carpets, Three fire proof safes, phonographs with records, bicycles, glass and crockery ware and cane furniture etc., etc.

1 400 days clock.
1 English Collard and Collard's piano used for about three or four months, in perfectly good order, original cost Rs. 1,200/-

1 10/12 H.P. Richard Brazier Motor-Car in splendid condition, lately overhauled thoroughly by Hyland White and Poppis Carurettor, Bosch magneto, leather hood, screen etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. E. Burdett proceeding Home and others.
The above are on view.

MEHTA & CO.,

Bombay, 9th May, 1914.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly Rs. 20.

Half-yearly Rs. 11.

Quarterly Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly Rs. 30;

Half-yearly Rs. 16.

Quarterly Rs. 9;

AMUSEMENTS.

DREADED JOY

THE MOST THRILLING SCENE AT THE

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

Grand Change of Programme

To-night ! To-night !

MOST THRILLING, SENSATIONAL AND THUNDERING.

Our Comics always of the Best Selection.

Sat. and Sund. Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 and every night 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.) Prices Half.

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone 1266.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

General Manager Mr. JAMES McGRATH. 6-30 Two Shows nightly 10 p.m.

"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY?"
The mystery is solved. Mary is appearing at the Excelsior Theatre to-night. She is Miss Mary Fuller, the Daintiest and Cleverest Actress, the public of Bombay will see for many years. "What happened to Mary" is a series of Twelve Short Pictorial stories which achieved wonderful success at Home and the First shows adventures of Mary in THE HOUSE OF BONDAGE.

THIS IS AN ABSORBING INTERESTING FILM

Produced in collaboration with the Advocate of India.
FRANK J. SIDNEY & Co.

In new jumps and acrobatics and featuring the world's long distance Jump over a row of men
AN ARTISTIC & CLEVER ATTRACTION.

MISS PATTIE O'HANLON

Straight from Good Old Ireland, in captivating Irish songs.

STAN. STANLEY

No relation of the Explorer, but almost as famous. The comedian of comedians.

WHY GIRLS LEAVE HOME

A melodramatic burlesque providing a full bottle of Laughter Lotion.

THE BEETLES AVIATION WEEK

A Charming nature Study—novel and entertaining.

A LATEST TANGO

Pathe's Gazette Our exclusive cartoons.

A POPULAR PROGRAMME

Nothing Heavy—Nothing Long—a Programme Sure to please.

PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.

To-Night !

A Great American Detective Drama.

"CHELSEA 7750"

A Story of the Metropolitan Secret Service Featuring

The Thrilling Adventures of Detective Kirby

THE SEXTON BLAKE OF AMERICA.

A Splendid Picture—Play—6,000 Feet long.

Exclusively booked by the

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Vivid pictures of life in a great city, the under-world of crime, and the clever methods employed by the New York police in tracing a daring gang of criminals.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT FEATURE !

3 Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.

Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

Charni Road. FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE. Tel. No. 1271.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Franquet, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. George Bonillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE

RATE OF 4 1/2 per cent PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED

DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at

rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3 1/2 per cent per

annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans

and credits granted on approved security and

every description of Banking and Exchange

business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and

Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES required for Safe Custody, and

interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON.

Manager

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and

interest allowed at 8 per cent p. a. on mini-

mum daily balances of Rs. 200 to

1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5

per cent p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH

CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received

for safe custody and dividends and interest

thereon collected. Also bought and sold for

subscribers at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,

Agents

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAF

CHARNI ROAD,

To-Night

WE SHALL PRESENT

THE GREAT SPORTING DRAMA

THE

CLAWS THAT KILL

The Greatest Effort yet made in realism

2,800 FEET OF THRILLS.

Played by an "All Star" cast of famous

Artistes of FRENCH STAGE

ALSO

RICE CULTIVATION—Industry.

PATHE'S GAZETTE—Topical.

A CHILD'S BURDEN—DRAMA.

JIM'S CLOSE CONNECTION—Comic.

1 1/2 Hours. Three Shows Nightly. 1 1/2 Hours.

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12 p.m.

GRAND PRIZE MATINEE.

Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

To-Night !

A Great American Detective Drama.

"CHELSEA 7750"

A Story of the Metropolitan Secret Service Featuring

The Thrilling Adventures of Detective Kirby

THE SEXTON BLAKE OF AMERICA.

A Splendid Picture—Play—6,000 Feet long.

Exclusively booked by the

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Vivid pictures of life in a great city, the under-world of crime, and the clever methods employed by the New York police in tracing a daring gang of criminals.

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3 Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.

Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

Charni Road. FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE. Tel. No. 1271.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 18TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL (authorised) Rs. 20,00,000

CAPITAL (issued & subscribed) Rs. 19,56,700

CAPITAL (Paid up) Rs. 11,24,978

RESERVE FUND (In G. P. Notes) Rs. 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore,

Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla,

Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore, City,

Lyapur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar,

City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha,

Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and in-

terest allowed at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent.

per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12

months and shorter periods at rates of interest

which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low

as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 1/2

per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms

to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-

stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business

apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,

Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN

COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,

BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 50,00,000

RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from

Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per

cent per annum from December 1st to May

31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the

remaining six months. On sums exceeding

Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special ar-

rangement. No interest will be allowed which

does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or

for shorter periods at rates of interest which

can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,

Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbai, Bombay and Ahmedabad

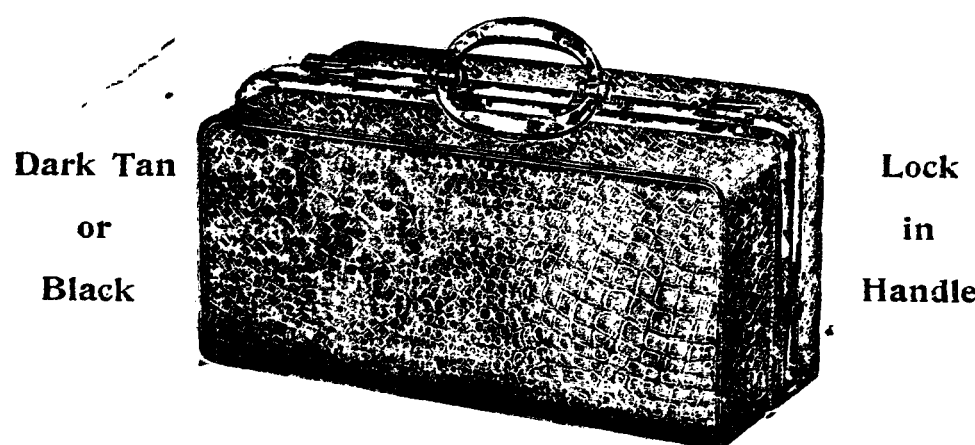
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5

per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current

UNRIVALLED VALUE IN INDIA

CROCODILE GRAINED-SELECTED SOLID LEATHER

SQUARE HAND BAGS.



SOUND QUALITY.
High-class Nickel Plated Rivetted Fittings.
Sizes 16" 18" 20"
Prices Rs. 16 Rs. 18 Rs. 20

SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.,
At The MYSO CHROME DEPOT—BADRI MAHAL
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(RUBIN'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 7th.	
Consols 2½ %	74½
Exchange on London at Paris Fes.	25.15
Rentes 3 %	86½
Berlin Cheques on London	20.48 plus ½
Bar Silver Spot	27½
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27½
Closing Tons of silver.	
Fall caused by advance of buying order	
Rupce Paper 3½ %	63½
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buy- ing Rate)	1.3.13-14unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 %	
since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	2½ plus 1.16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. 1.16plus 1.16	
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.95
Interest day to day loans	1.5.8
" 7 day market loans	1.3.4 plus ½

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, May 7th	
THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.	
Total Bullion	35,900,000 Dec. 900,000
Public Deposits	18,400,000 Inc. 600,000
Other	39,400,000 Inc. 3,700,000
Govt. Securities	11,000,000 Inc. unchanged.
Other Securities	38,800,000 Dec. 3,700,000
Notes and Gold	25,600,000 700,000
THE BANK RESERVE is 44% of the Liabilities.	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 7th.	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain	15,000
" To Continent	2,000
Futures at New York July	12.30plus 7
Futures at New York October	11.70plus 7
Declined early owing to favorable weather	
Reports and Advanced later on Southern	
buying of futures in the local market.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.00plus 10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13.13plus 10
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans July	12.74plus 7
Futures at New Orleans October	11.74plus 5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½plus ½
Demand Bills	4.87½unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	58½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 7th.	
Bales.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" Sales of East Indian	50
" Imports	8,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—	
Good business done easier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady	
Tone of Manchester Market quiet with a	
limited enquiry.	
Mid. American	7.27-4
Egyptian E.G.F.	9.10unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liver- pool at closing time.)	July 12.23-2
Oct 11.62-1	
July 12.24-1	
New York Official noon call	Oct 11.64plus 1
Oct 11.63-2	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July 12.67-2
Oct 12.67-2	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
M.J.	6.91unchgd.
J.J.	6.78
J.A.	6.76plus 1
A.S.	6.61unchgd.
S.O.	6.41-1
O.N.	6.31-1
N.D.	6.24-1
D.J.	6.22-1
J.F.	6.22-1
F.M.	6.23-1

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, May 7th 1914.	
WHEAT.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F.	
May-June; London done	37½unchgd.
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F.	
May-June London Buyers firm	37-3-8

lakhs Bills at 1s. 4d. (minimum rate) and 6 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1/2d. (minimum rate) tenders receiving in full. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 44.30 lakhs. Amount to be allotted next week is 20 lakhs.

A small amount of extras was taken in Bills at 1/32d. higher.

The mail steamer which arrived on the 8th May brings the following Council Bills:—	
Calcutta	Rs. 12,30,000
Bombay	Rs. 1,70,000
Madras	Rs. 2,20,000
Total	Rs. 16,20,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 15th May brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 3,20,000
Bombay	Rs. 5,10,000
Madras	Rs. 2,80,000
Total	Rs. 11,10,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 22nd May brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 1,60,000
Bombay	Rs. Nil
Madras	Rs. 1,10,000
Total	Rs. 2,70,000

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1/8 lower at 27 both for ready and for delivery in two months. The local market opened at 78-3 for ready and the first settlement and has remained steady during the day with a moderate business passing.

We quote —	
English bar gold	24 1 6
Australian bar gold	24 0 6
Sovereigns	15 0 0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78 3 0
1st Settlement	78 3 0
2nd Settlement	78 3 0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 5th May 1914.

G. I. P. Railway.	
Bars	210
Ounces	239,914
B. B. & C. I. Railway	39
	47,519

The Paper Market did not display any activity to-day nor any fluctuations in rates were reported. The Market opened at Rs. 95-10 and a few transactions were booked in the vicinity of this quotation for the 20th May delivery.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 101-8 (short-dated).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood weak and dull to-day.

David declined to Rs. 490 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 450 1/4.

Madhavji after touching Rs. 1,035 closed at Rs. 1,040 for June Standard changed hands at the prices varying from Rs. 1,035 to Rs. 1,045 for June.

Colaba stood unchanged at Rs. 1,420 and Kohnors at Rs. 740.

Swadeshi dropped to Rs. 1,435.

Finlays were quoted at Rs. 300, Swan at Rs. 257 and New Great Eastern at Rs. 212.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares moved up to Rs. 905.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 234 but gradually declined and closed at Rs. 227. The drop of this sudden character is attributed to the declaration of 6 per cent. dividend for the last year while the public expectations were for 7 per cent.

Central Provinces Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 13.

Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 62.

Dhond Baramati Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 123.

BANK OF BOMBAY WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	
	Rs.

Rs.	
Inc.	Dec.

Public Deposits at Head Office	19.49	20.78
Public Deposits at Branches	12.48	1.11
Other Deposits	1.11	0.1
Reserve Bills	1.11	0.1
Sundries	1.11	0.1

ASSETS.	
	Rs.

Government Securities	7.44
Other Authorized Securities	2.47
On Government and other	2.30
Loans on do. do.	2.30
Bills discounted and purchased	2.30
Dead Stock	2.30
Stamps	2.30
Balance with other Banks	2.30
Sundries	2.30
Cash	2.30

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay are compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

Description.	Receipts for the week ending 1913.	Total since 1913.	Total same time last year.
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Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
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Khandesh	6,883	447,182	286,486
Central India	12,821	238,562	154,877
Baruch and Nagar	5,638	282,505	118,356
Berar	10,003	478,089	304,526
Central Provinces	4,205	228,327	21,300

Total Omras	34,106	1,683,671	1,091,263
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Dholera	12,821	238,562	154,877
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Broach	26,284	310,428	231,542
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Omra and Dharwar	10,711	112,750	82,977
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Western	5,028	47,870	61,491
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Bengals (N.W. Provinces)	1,381	478,220	344,000
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Bengals (Bihar)	2,778	121,374	110,647
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And	1,022	56,038	113,078
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Persian	57	800	1,801
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American	47	1,269	1,950
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Egyptian	716	4,283	2,400
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Other sorts	716	4,283	2,400
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Total	94,996	3,698,806	2,233,892
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BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Description.	Receipts for the week ending 1913.	Total since 1913.	Total same time last year.
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Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
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Receipts for the week	94,996	85,899	plus 9,096
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Receipt from 1st Sept.	30,59,804	22,38,892	plus 8,205,912
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Shipments for the week	30,59,804	22,38,892	plus 8,205,912
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Europe	68,220	19,785	plus 48,435
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China Japan and Coast	38,580	21,508	plus 37,378
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Total	121,806	40,993	plus 80,813
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Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 7th May	856,258	273,698	plus 582,560
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Europe	16,241	31,698	plus 5,437
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China	881,727	681,569	plus 199,858
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CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

1st Sept. to 25th April 11,198 Bales.

Total exports from B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. to 25th April 11,198 Bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1913 625,000 bales.

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 7th May. 1914 3,059,803

Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 7th May. 1914 1,771,636

Less left in harbour 91,003

1,822,167

Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail. 726,000

Less estimated burnt 95,000

Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 8th May. 1914. 1,001,167

Increase or decrease since last week 28,864

COTTON.

During the past week we have had a succession of see-saw markets at Home with little change either way. The position remains much the same, and until we begin to receive estimates of the average condition of the American crop for the month of May we are unlikely to see much variation. So far planting has not been completed, and owing to wet weather in parts of the cotton belt some replanting will be necessary. Later on, when the crop is in the growing stage, we shall no doubt see sharp fluctuations on good and bad reports. Though in parts of the belt a good start has been made, there is no disguising the fact that in Texas, where about 1/3 of the entire crop is produced, the planting has been delayed and in some sections is about a fortnight late. Ideal weather later on may set this right, but unfavourable weather would have a serious effect on plants in a backward condition. A large crop during the coming season is absolutely necessary, and favourable weather is as much needed to produce the required yield and to lead to a lower level of prices, for cotton at about 6d. for Jan.-Feb. is cheap at the present rate of consumption of Americans. The Home markets close steady.

In the local market only slight fluctuations have occurred during the week and the tone generally has been quiet but steady.

The chief enquiry has been for fine Beng. 1 May and fine Broach May, and a moderate business has been done in these two descriptions, but otherwise there has been little doing. There is very little demand for Omras styles, but there is no pressure to sell forward. A small business is reported in southern descriptions. In new crop there is a small business doing in the bazaar daily at current rates, which also have only fluctuated slightly. Differences remain about the same. This morning good Broach March 1915 was Rs. 278, fully good Bengal January 238, and fine Khamsang Akola January 238. Fine Broach May was Rs. 267, fine Bengal May Rs. 190, and fine Khamsang Akola May Rs. 204.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry by shippers and mills. The demand runs chiefly on high class white lots, but Khandesh and Mathias have also found buyers, and stapled sorts have been taken by mills. There has been little change in prices, and holders are quite willing to meet buyers at present rates.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Wild and Co. (Liverpool):—"Small but steady market; more demand at the opening for near positions. Some American straddle selling of new crop during the afternoon."

(New York):—"Market advanced on short covering on rains reported in Texas which have not yet been confirmed."

Erving:—"Weather reported more favourable. Improved spot demand gives tone to the market."

Horby Hometrak:—"Texas further rain and grass in fields causing anxiety. The foregoing news will tell in favour of the market for near crop cotton."

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growth.

Il. G. Bengals

M. G. Bengals

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COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 5.)

for May at 15s. to 16s., June at 15s. and July to December at 14s. 6d.

Dunkirk: 2,600 bales cotton by ready steamer at 9s. 6d.

Tull: Beets of light seeds have been made for May at 7s. 6d.

Atwerp: About 6,000 tons have been made at 7s. to 7s. 6d. l.s., 9s. to 9s. 6d. s.c., for May-June, and at 8s. l.s., 11s. s.c., for July-August.

Haere: Small lots cotton by ready steamer at 12s. 6d.

Charter: The following is reported:—

S. S. Penhallow:—For May-June loading at 12s. 6d. two P. P. excluding French ports.

The following are rates:—

MAY.
Dunkirk:—8s. l.s., 10s. s.c.
Antwerp:—8s. l.s., 10s. s.c.
Haere:—11s. 6d. l.s., 12s. 6d. s.c.
Liverpool:—10s. l.s., 12s. s.c.
Marseilles:—9s. 6d. l.s., 11s. 6d. s.c.
London:—9s. 6d. l.s., 11s. 8d. s.c.
Genoa:—12s. s.c.
Hull:—12s. l.s.

LOCAL YARNS.

Business has again been dull and only a few small sales of 10's and 12's are reported. There is no change in prices. The tone of the market is quiet but steady.

Formerly sales from Shanghai, 2,000 bales.

Unsold stock at Shanghai, 50,000 bales.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands:—

Snowflake Brand 1500 Amer

White Rose " 1500 " 6-0-2 per case

Chester " 750 " 5-12-2 "

Devon's Imp. Brt. " 750 " 5-2-2 "

Monkey " 1250 " 4-15-2 "

Tiger " 1250 " 4-15-2 "

White Camel " 1250 " 4-6-0 "

Elephant Bulk " 1250 " 4-6-0 "

Elephant Bulk " 1250 " 3-12-0 per %

Camel in tin " 1250 " 4-6-0 per 2 tins

The following are to-day's rates for the

Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.'s products:—

Bazar rates. Delivery charges extra.

Kerosine Oil Waterily per case of 2 tins 5 4 0

" " " " " 5 1 0

" " " " " 4 6 0

" " " " " 3 12 0

" " " " " 3 11 6

" " " " " 3 1 0

Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound 0 3 0

" 2nd " " " 0 3 0

" Candles per pound, " " 0 4 6

The following are to-day's rates for the

Asiatic Petroleum Co. Limited brands:—

Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose

per unit " " " 3 14 0

Rising Sun Brand New Tins

per pair " " " 4 8 0

Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit

" " " " " 3 12 0

Deer Brand New Tins per pair

" " " " " 4 6 0

Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit

" " " " " 3 7 6

Bull Brand New Tins per pair

" " " " " 4 1 6

Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit

" " " " " 3 2 6

Swan Brand New Tins per pair

" " " " " 3 12 6

Anchor Tins per pair

" " " " " 4 9 0

Anchor Cases per case

" " " " " 5 1 0

Rising Sun Cases per case

" " " " " 4 15 0

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S

WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have

sent to us their following weekly circular,

dated 23rd April:—

GOLD.

About £800,000 arrived in the form

of bar gold, for which there was keen

competition from the Continent, with the

result that the price advanced on Tuesday

3d. to 7s. 9 5-8d. per ounce standard.

This is the highest quotation since the

23rd October, 1909, when the price was

fixed at 7s. 9 1/2d. The shipment for India

this week, namely £317,000, is a further

fresh record.

The following amounts were received by

the Bank:—

April 20th £21,000 in sovereigns from

Brazil.

April 22nd, £23,000 in sovereigns from

Brazil.

A withdrawal of £50,000 in sovereigns

for Java was made on the 21st instant,

making the net influx £53,000 during the

week.

The West African output for March,

namely £131,392, in an increase over that

for February of £23,223, which compared

with an increase of £13,022 between

February and March last year. There is

a falling off of £18,668 compared with

March, 1913.

SILVER.

The undertone continues good, and prices

have shown very little alteration.

On the 17th instant, the quotation for

2 mos. delivery rose 1/16d. to 26 7-8d.,

whilst that for cash delivery remained un-

changed. These quotations were maintained

on the 18th instant.

On the 20th instant, 26 7-8d., was fixed

for both deliveries. On the following day,

a rise of 1/16d. ensued.

The Indian Bazaar was active buyers

on Monday and Tuesday. Nevertheless, al-

though supplies were far from plentiful,

quotations moved but slightly probably

owing to the absence of competition.

About £300,000 is expected to be shipped

to India this week the bulk of which was

bought previously.

The key to the situation of silver at the

present time is the amount of supplies,

rather than the keenness of demand, for

the following reason.

The United States of America has now

taken a step, in regard to the de facto

Government of Mexico, which has involved

military operations, the ultimate issue and

duration of which are matters of uncer-

tainty.

Cabled news has been received that, as

soon as the success of the United States

Government at Vera Cruz was patent, the

defending forces commenced to arrest com-

munication by rail with Mexico City.

This action definitely affects the silver

market, for it renders impracticable the

export of silver bars refined in Mexico

City.

Owing to civil strife waged in the north-

ern regions of Mexico, the transmission of

ore for smelting in the United States has

been prevented for some time, as a conse-

quence of the uncertainty of railway trans-

port. By these further mortifications the

remaining portion of the Mexi-

can output, hitherto smelted and re-

fined locally, has been cut off.

The last published estimate in the United

States Mint Report, namely that for the

year 1911, gives the production of Mexico

as 79,032,440 ozs., out of a world produc-

tion of 225,338,194 ozs.

The loss of over one third of the world's

supplies, even for a comparatively limited

period, can hardly fail to be felt with some

degree of acuteness, and the longer the

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up

When Paid

Last Div.

Approximate Quota-

INDIAN BANKS.

Alahabad Bank

Alliance Bank of India, Ltd.

Bank of Baroda Rs. 50

Bank of Bengal

Bank of Bombay

Bank of India Rs. 50

Bank of Madras

Bank of Mysore

Bank of North India

Bank of Punjab

Bank of Rajasthan

Bank of Siam

Bank of South India

Bank of Western India

Bank of Yunnan

Bank of Zibo

Bank of China

Bank of Japan

Bank of Korea

Bank of Manchuria

Bank of Mongolia

Bank of Persia

Bank of Siam

Bank of Tonkin

Bank of Yunnan

Bank of Zibo

Bank of China

Bank of Japan

Bank of Korea

Bank of Manchuria

Bank of Mongolia

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Bank of Japan

Bank of Korea

Bank of Manchuria

Bank of Mongolia

Bank of Persia

Bank of Siam

Bank of Tonkin

Bank of Yunnan

Bank of Zibo

Bank of China

Bank of Japan

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd., BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers of highest quality
Art metal and richly Cut Glass
Electric Fittings.

Electrical Engineers & Contractors.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.,

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 431. Telegram 'Oslerco.'

IN POINT OF RATES, POINT OF SECURITY, POINT OF MANAGEMENT,

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE.

Company, Limited.

Stands on a strong basis. The requisite
Deposit has been placed with the Govern-
ment of India, under the Indian Insurance
Act of 1912. The Company has a scheme
suited alike to the rich and the poor.

Mr. G. S. MARATHEY, M.A., A.I.A.,
is the Manager and Actuary of the Com-
pany.

For further particulars apply to

The Secretaries,
the East and West Insce. Co., Ltd.,
19, Bank Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes:—

"We herewith send you the al-
teration of the advertisement to
be inserted in Tuesday's paper
and trust you will spare no efforts
to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in
your paper have been very success-
ful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testi-
monials of this character and if
you wish your business to be
attended with equally successful
results you should advertise in

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

"O.T."

A STIMULANT without
ALCOHOL.

When other remedies fail to cure that
headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Head-
ache Cure, headache gone in a few
minutes.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1900 on 31st December, 1911.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000
The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500
from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS: are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants.
Act as auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Greenbank Buildings, Esplanade, Bombay.
A. M. ROOMKHANAWALA, Manager.

Banking & Commission.

The National Financing and
Commission Corporation, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:

75, Apollo St. Fort, BOMBAY.

Every kind of Banking Business transacted.
Stocks and shares sold and bought.

G. I. Parekh & Co.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 9, 1914.

CURRENCY PONTIFFS.

The Die-hards of the Gold Currency policy are greatly put to it to get over the blow that the Report of the Royal Commission has dealt at their propaganda. With laboured illogic and strained arguments, they proclaim that the Royal Commission has committed the offence of having recommended what is alleged to be a new policy in reference to the use of gold or silver in the country. With sobs and tears they proclaim that poor India, the dumb driven cattle of currency factions, has fallen on evil days! The evil will undoubtedly come home to roost if the Indian Government does not, at their behest, decline to put into execution the recommendation of the Commission that no more gold should be forced on the country, but that it should be at liberty to adopt that standard of value which is most suited to its sentiments and wishes! So obsessed are they with the mirific virtues of their auriferous specific, the elixir of gold, that to them it is absolutely unthinkable that any nation on the face of the globe should adopt any other standard of value. According to their reading of metallic history the unexampled prosperity enjoyed by England for the last half-a-century is entirely owing to the use of that specific metal. But it is hardly worth while to tarry even for a minute and inform them of their utter fallacy and that their historical reading is exceedingly limited; that if they cared to take wide views of the course of precious metals, say from 1493, if not from the earliest times, they would be constrained to admit, unless they choose to deny facts, that prosperity, not to England alone, but to the world at large was not denied all through these four centuries and more without gold. It is a fallacious syllogism which takes for its major premises that gold alone can induce prosperity among nations. Where was gold production, in comparison with that of silver, from 1493 to 1851 and 1857? We have previously pointed out that gold in California in the former and in Australia in the latter year alone enabled England to adopt a gold currency, though it had been tentatively in use since the days of Waterloo. We are not of those who find no specific charm in either of the metals. Both are good for currency, and the one or the other, or both, can be used as it best suits a particular people. It is no use reiterating what is the commonplace of currency, that anything and everything which is exchangeable may be fixed as a standard of value. It is not that a certain monetary unit or weight, fixed by law, is a standard of value. It was Mr. Giffen, a distinguished economist of great practical commonsense, who once cynically observed:—"How could sober Englishmen, with their belief that the monetary unit is a certain weight of metal chosen for the standard, even discuss money with those who believe that money is the creation of law and that some miracle takes place at the mint by which a commodity is converted into money instead of being the same in substance, and in fact after the miracle as before."

But it is impossible to convince the Anglo-Indian pontiffs of currency in the press that they are only pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp when they ask

for gold and gold only as the most suitable currency for India, when every enlightened and well-informed Indian who has given a serious thought to the question absolutely contradicts them. Does it lie in the mouth of these people to say India had never enjoyed any prosperity before the new-fangled standard came into vogue in 1873, and later since the extensive production of gold in the Transvaal? Supposing that production had been stationary,—no more than 40 to 50 millions sterling,—where might Germany, Russia, Austria, Japan and other countries have been, let alone India? The fact is that gold is the canker of the breast of these neo-worshippers of gold. It is consuming them and they cannot help crying aloud to be saved from silver, as if that metal never existed and fulfilled all the varied needs of a whole world for centuries! The entire position taken up by these partisans is illogical, and it is worse than useless for them to catch at the straw of what was in reality a "pious opinion" of the inexperienced Fowler Committee, which talked so airily and went about groping in the dark without any reliable data. But the Die-hards can no more this Fowler cult get out of their head than poor Dick could expel from his mind the head of Charles I. The mental attitude of both is the same. Anyhow those who are so eager to see the mote in the eye of the experienced and well-informed Commission are not careful to examine the beam in their own eye. Their doxy is the right and proper doxy. Theirs is the infallibility, the blind and unquestioning authority, of the Vatican, not the authority of Reasoned Truth. To them it is a heavy wrench, the well-considered pronouncement of the Commission that they will not interfere with the Indian people's wishes and requirements for any kind of currency. They will allow the use of gold side by side with the use of silver,—gold for the foreign traders and silver for the masses who are quite happy with their immemorial silver. We may, therefore, let severely alone the mare's nest and other imaginary panaceas which these Die-hards present for acceptance. More, there is nothing wrong with the token currency, which serves a most efficient and admirable purpose. It has inconvenienced none, neither the Government nor the largest portion of the population which uses it. Each country has its own economic conditions. Under those conditions each must find its own suitability. An inconvertible token currency may not suit England. That is no reason to suppose it will not suit India. Indeed the so-called inconvertible token currency serves exactly the same purpose as the cheque in England. It is a most efficient currency, very elastic. It is this very elasticity which has prompted the Government to increase its volume from time to time, as there may be a large legitimate demand for it. The Commission has approved of the policy, which will now greatly encourage the Government. If an inconvertible token currency is an absolute success, as we venture to say it is in India, and has wrought none of the evils which the Die-hards threaten us with, why should the Government make a new departure? All these shillbills of the Gold Market so airily pronounced, to support preconceived notions, such as "standard of value," "inconvertible token currency," "Gold Standard Reserve," and so on, mean nothing. They are vigorously pronounced today in order to be clean forgotten to-morrow, as soon as another potent element of self-interest presents itself on the monetary horizon.

It has been the great misfortune of India that in matters of economic, finance and currency, there is always held before us the dogmas of the economists of the Western world. These dogmas during the course of a century and upwards have had to be greatly modified in view of the many factors of international commerce and exchange which have come to the surface, factors undreamed of in their economic philosophy. India never crossed their mind. And Western economist has hitherto given us a comprehensive treatise showing how far Western dogmas have existed in India and how far they cannot be upheld by reason of the many peculiarities, social conditions and other environments of the people. You cannot always argue from analogy derived from Western notions. Look at the failure that has attended many a sanitary measure founded on the analogy introduced from the West into India by the Government and other local authorities. Sanitation *per se* is good. But it is when we come to apply in details the first principles of sanitation that many exceptions, limitations and modifications have to be made. It would be a great misfortune for India to be influenced by the opinions of all kinds of empiricists, specially in currency and sanitation, who hold up the analogy of the West. And, as far as currency is concerned, since the Die-hards will not be convinced against their convictions, it is best to leave them to stew in the juice of their own currency nostrum.

Notes of the Day.

The Ulster Plot.

The text of the White Paper on "Recent Events in the Irish Command," which reaches us by this mail, fully justifies the expressive phrase of our London correspondent, who remarks that it has blown the story of the alleged Government plot, to provoke Ulster, to pieces. Sir Arthur Paget's admissions as to the orders given him by the War Office are clear and unequivocal. He had only been asked to carry out "certain moves of a precautionary nature" which it was thought could be carried out without provoking resistance. So far, indeed, from the Government acting the part of *agent provocateur*, as Mr. Balfour had it, their orders seem to have been hedged in with so much precaution to avoid irritating the feelings of people who were flaunting their preparations for rebellion, as to render them almost futile. What appears to have been actually the cause of all the fuss and bother that arose was that the officers of the Army in Ireland were in a highly nervous and excitable frame of mind, as the result of the careful and assiduous preparation of the Tory press, and when Sir Arthur Paget made explanations of an altogether too elaborate character, and these explanations were passed on by the General to their subordinates, no doubt with some natural embellishment in the process, the whole body of officers jumped to the conclusion that they were passed on by the Generals to their operations against Sir Edward Carson's volunteers.

Mr. Bonar Law's Charge.

It is amazing that the Leader of the Opposition, in view of what we now know to have been the facts, should have allowed himself to be misled into making a personal charge of falsehood against the Prime Minister. The Ulster Council's elaborate and pretentious account of the "plan of operations" to be directed against Ulster, one can understand. The members of the Ulster Council were no doubt in the same excitable frame of mind as the officers who sent in their resignations; ready to believe all the wild gossip flying around Ulster. But Mr. Bonar Law occupies a position where one has a right to expect a more sagacious and a cooler examination of the grounds of a charge before it is flung across the floor of the House of Commons. Mr. Bonar Law, when he made his assertion that the Prime Minister had made statements which had been "proved to be false," seems to have based his charge merely on the allegations printed in the press. He had his opportunity to justify the charge when Mr. Austen Chamberlain's motion for an enquiry was debated, but he was apparently unable to produce a single piece of evidence in support of it, and left the Government nothing but the vague allegations of Mr. Chamberlain to answer. Perhaps nothing in the whole of Mr. Law's astonishing career as Leader of the Opposition has done more to discredit his party, who have certainly done wisely in deciding not to have him as Premier.

Civil Service Reform.

The Report of the Royal Commission on the Home Civil Service, although it deals with totally different systems and conditions to those prevailing in India, contains much that is suggestive and should be widely read in this country. The recommendations made with regard to what has been designated the "administrative class" of the Civil Service, that is, the class composed of the superior permanent officials of the great Departments of State, are of especial interest. This class, as all know, is recruited by open competitive examination in exactly the same manner as the Indian Civil Service and from more or less the same social strata. They are principally young men from Oxford and Cambridge whose whole upbringing and social traditions naturally make them partial to well-paid State employment combining ease with dignity. Hitherto the other British universities have taken but a small part in sending competitors to the Civil Service examination. The reasons for this are clear. In the first place the test imposed on the examinees is adapted far more to the teaching and standards of the two older universities. The new universities do not make a good show at these examinations as they make it their business to accentuate the commercial side of life, that is to turn out well-equipped professional and technical men. Another reason is traceable to the fact that the questions at the examination are set by men who are steeped to their finger-tips in Oxford and Cambridge ways and habits of thought and are naturally inclined to set more store by "the humanities" and a classical education,—which many good people still believe to be *par excellence* "the education of a gentleman,"—than the education whose first object is to enable the educated to earn their living. In the light of these considerations, which the Commissioners do not appear to have enquired into, it is a pity the syllabus and methods of the examination have not been, so to speak, democratized, so that it would be made to appeal more strongly to the classes

which have hitherto held aloof from the Civil Service and have been forced to turn their attention and energies to less lucrative and more strenuous pursuits.

Public Control of Patronage.

The Commissioners have made short work of patronage in the Civil Service. The Report states:—

"When by an act of patronage a person is appointed to a high administrative position in the Civil Service who has not served a prescribed number of years in the public service, the appointing Minister should lay before Parliament a statement of the name, qualifications, and previous career of the persons appointed."

That is to say, the public will be called upon in such circumstances to judge of the qualifications and eligibility of Ministers' nominees. Under this stringent condition even the boldest Minister will be placed under a check that must be regarded as salutary. The Commissioners pertinently observe that in some cases "gentlemen have been appointed from outside the Civil Service, and among these there are some whose previous careers suggest no obvious qualification for the duties of the official positions concerned." They also incisively remark that the few officers who are brought into personal contact with their political chief for the time being may gain an unfair advantage in the matter of promotion over their colleagues, whose work may be of equal or greater value but less conspicuous. This we take to be a pretty broad hint to the heads of those great public offices, where an indefensible tradition appears to exist that a private or assistant private secretaryship to the political or permanent chief marks the beginning of the official apotheosis of the holder, however unsuitable he may be for higher performance.

The U. S. Army.

The contemplated increase in the United States Regular Army, reported in a telegram to-day, recalls the fact that whenever extended operations have been necessary, the Government have enlarged its military establishments, as in the war with Spain, by calling for volunteers, and by permitting militia units to volunteer in a body. The American Army is limited by statute to 100,000 of all ranks, but, though it is small, it is of good material. Its corps of officers is trained at West Point, an institution that has elicited eulogies from almost every living military officer of repute. The men are enlisted for a long period, are well paid, and are the best-housed soldiers in the world. There is, besides, the militia, which, however, the Government is bound by statute, except under certain special circumstances, not to employ on extra-territorial duties. A striking feature of the American Army is that it is the least obtrusive of all institutions, and the majority of Americans whom one meets hardly knows anything definite about their Army, although the popular notion outside the States is that every man in the country is either a "colonel" or a "judge!"

Indians and the Irish Bar.

A Home correspondent informs us that the Benchers of the King's Inns have decided, in their Easter sittings, to admit Indian matriculates into the Inns without passing any further examination till the end of October next. After October an Indian desirous of admission into the Inns must be either a graduate of an Indian university or must appear for an entrance examination in Dublin with Latin as a compulsory subject. He must also submit a certificate of good character from the Collector or from a Deputy Commissioner of the district in India in which he resides, or, if in a Native State, from the Political Officer or Officer representing the Indian Government. All information may be obtained from Mr. Richard Armstrong, Under Treasurer, King's Inns, Dublin.

Dublin Call Day.

Several points of difference between the Bar of England and that of Ireland are noted in an article on Sir Edward Carson in the current "Fortnightly." The environment and customs of the English Bar are too well-known in this country to need description, but in Dublin both the study and practice of the law are in striking contrast with the English system. There are no "chambers," briefs being delivered to the members of the Bar at their private residences. There also consultations take place, as well as in the Courts and the library. As outside the Presidency towns in India, a Dublin barrister sets apart one of the most convenient rooms in his house for professional use. Candidates for "call" to the Irish Bar assemble on the appointed day at the Four Courts, and proceed, in wig and gown, to the Benchers' chamber, where, seated at one of the largest tables ever made, are the Lord Chancellor (in his black and gold robes and full-bottomed wig), the Judges and the Benchers. Each candidate is proposed by a Benchers, and after the mention of each name the Lord Chancellor says: "Mr. So-and-so is elected a member of the Bar."

Mammal Survey of India.

Few people are aware that a scientific mammal survey of India has been in progress for the last three years. The report of this will be presented to the Zoological Society of London on the 29th instant. Three European collectors have been at work in different parts of the country and up to the present some 7,400 specimens have been collected, among which are 17 new species. Specially interesting collections, we are told, have been made in Cutch, Coorg and the Central Provinces which include various forms new to science, such as the Cutch rock rat, the Pachmarhi hare, two new mice, etc. About 1,000 of these specimens have been presented to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, and others are being distributed among various museums in England and India. Owing to the wide area still to be explored, it is expected that another three or four years will be needed to complete this highly interesting survey.

Agents

SERIOUS NEWS.

HUERTA'S COLLAPSE
IMMINENT.DANGER OF ANARCHY
IN MEXICO CITY.MIDNIGHT CONFERENCE AT
WAR OFFICE.ALLEGED VIOLATION OF
ARMISTICE.

REPORTED FALL OF MAZATLAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

There was a sudden conference at the War Office at midnight last night owing to a despatch from General Funston reporting a grave situation at Mexico City.

HUERTA'S COLLAPSE EXPECTED. Refugees from there say that the collapse of the Huerta regime is momentarily expected, and it is possible that anarchy will ensue.

General Funston desires that 60,000 men shall be fully equipped in readiness to dash to the rescue of foreigners in case of necessity.

VIOLATION OF ARMISTICE.

MEXICO CITY, May 8.

The Foreign Office has complained to the mediators that the Americans are landing troops at Veracruz in violation of the armistice.

The mediators are taking up the matter with President Wilson.

CARRANZA'S SUCCESSES.

General Carranza's unwillingness to enter into an armistice is apparently justified by the details of his successes against the Huertistas.

He is confident that he will be able to invest Mexico City within a month.

LOS ANGELES, May 8.

General Carranza's representative reports that Mazatlan has surrendered to the Constitutionalists.

A BIPLANE'S BOMB.

SAN DIEGO.—(CALIFORNIA), May 7. The battleship California at Mazatlan wireless that four were killed and eight wounded by a bomb dropped in a street from a rebel biplane.

The message says that the besieging rebels are having the better of it so far.

TWO BRITISHERS KILLED IN MINES. WASHINGTON, May 7.

Two Britishers and one American have been killed in the mines in the vicinity of Guadalajara.

Another Britisher named Ransdell and seven Americans are cut off by the bandits. TROOPS GUARDING PANAMA CANAL LOCKS.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

Troops have been stationed to protect the locks of the Panama Canal during the present conditions in Mexico.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN U. S. ARMY

100,000, BEYOND STATUTORY
LIMITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 8.

The chairman of the Military Affairs Committee in the Senate has introduced into the Senate a resolution permitting the President to increase the regular Army above 100,000, the statutory limitation.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF
CANADA.APPOINTMENT OF PRINCE ALEX-
ANDER OF TECK.

LONDON, May 7.

Prince Alexander of Teck has been appointed Governor-General of Canada.

His Serene Highness Prince Alexander of Teck, the "Soldier Prince," is the third son of the late Duke of Teck and the late Princess Mary Adelaide. He was born at Kensington Palace on April 14, 1874, so that he is just 40 years of age, and he married ten years ago, H. R. H. Princess Alice of Albany, and there are one son and one daughter.

Prince Alexander was destined from his youth up to be a soldier, and his education, at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was directed to fit him for that career. He was formerly a captain in the 7th Hussars and the Royal Horse Guards, and served with distinction in Matabeleland in 1896 and in South Africa in 1899-1900. In the former campaign he was mentioned in Despatches and received the medal; and in the latter was also mentioned in Despatches, received the Queen's

BILLS IN COMMONS.

THE PREMIER'S PROGRAMME

RECONSTRUCTION OF LORDS.

"DIEHARDS" PROTEST AGAINST
CONCESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith announced the Government's intention to lay the proposals before the House for the reconstruction of the House of Lords during the present session.

A PROCEDURE RESOLUTION.

He would introduce on Tuesday a procedure resolution regarding the Home Rule, the Welsh Disestablishment and the Plural Voting Bills.

MR. REDMOND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 8.

Mr. Redmond has made a statement to the effect that, so far as he knows, the conversations regarding Ulster have not been renewed. He denies that he has consulted Mr. Asquith with reference to the new concessions and says that the position of the Irish Party regarding the concessions has not changed since the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Redmond adds that he is confident that the Bill will be sent to the House of Lords in its present shape before the Whitsuntide recess.

PREMIER CONFERS WITH PARTY
LEADERS.

The papers assert that Mr. Asquith saw Mr. Bonar Law yesterday and subsequently Mr. Redmond and also Mr. Devlin and Mr. Dillon.

DEPUTATION OF "DIE-HARD"
UNIONISTS.

A deputation of the "Die-Hard" Unionists waited on Mr. Bonar Law yesterday to protest against concessions on the Ulster question.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

IRISH COMMAND AND HOME AND
OVERSEA FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that Field-Marshal Sir John French will probably be appointed Inspector-General of both the Home and Oversea Forces and that it is not unlikely that the Irish Command will shortly be vacant and that General Sir Ian Hamilton will succeed to it.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

MAJOR HUNTER WITHDRAWS FROM
ENGLISH TEAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Major Hunter has withdrawn from Lord Wimborne's polo team owing to the illness of his wife, and Lord Wimborne will possibly postpone sending the team to America until 1915.

ENL. 'SH RACING.

BETTING ON JUBILEE STAKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Diadumenos was scratched for the Jubilee Stakes at six yesterday evening.

China Cock 11 to 2; Junior 15 to 2; Roseworthy 8 to 1; The Curragh 10 to 1; Prue and Cheerful 20 to 1.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

Kennymore: 5 to 2, Tetrarch: 9 to 2.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Hampshire defeated Leicestershire by an innings and 105 runs.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL'S AUTUMN
AGENDA.NO CONTROVERSIAL LEGISLATIVE
BUSINESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

There will be no controversial legislative business brought up at the Autumn Session of the Imperial Council at Simla this year. The Bills to be taken up will probably be as follows:—

One amending slightly, the Sea Customs Act; one amending the Life Assurance Companies Act and one revising and reenacting the Indian Act.

The revision of the Indian Posts may be considered and changes in the Post Office and Telegraph Acts may be necessary following on the consummation of the amalgamation schemes.

INDIANS IN S.
AFRICA.GENERAL SMUTS'
ASSURANCE.COMMISSION'S RECOM-
MENDATIONS.TO BE GENERALLY CARRIED
OUT.NO HARDSHIPS TO BE PUT IN
INDIANS' WAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, May 7.

It is understood that General Smuts has promised the deputation of Johannesburg Mussulmans that the Indian Grievances Commission's recommendations generally will be carried out. He also promised to do everything to settle the marriage question satisfactorily. He said that when the Immigration Act came before the Parliament for revision, the Government did not intend to put any hardships in the way of the Indians.

FRENCH RESIDENTS IN ALSACE
LORRAINE.RUMOURED DISCONTINUANCE OF
PERMITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Paris is disquieted over the report that the French residents in Alsace-Lorraine have been notified that their permits for residence will not be renewed at the end of the year, which would be equivalent to an expulsion.

"FOREIGN FOMENTERS OF TROUBLE." Though the report is officially denied in Strasbourg, the German papers hint at the possibility of steps gradually to exclude "the foreign fomenters of the trouble."

BRITISH TRADE IN APRIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

The decreases in imports for April amounted to £1,329,035 and in exports to £3,105,767. In the former, the principal decrease was in food and drink, the amount being £1,389,702, but there were increases in cotton and wool of £1,666,774 and £722,550 respectively.

In exports there were decreases in coal, 2925,510, manufactures of iron, 2921,629, cotton, 2865,872, and wool, 2231,604.

NAVY OF SPAIN.

BILL FOR ANNUAL CREDIT OF
£1,500,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, May 8.

The Minister of Marine has introduced a Bill into the Chamber providing for the annual credit of £1,500,000 for nine years for the purposes of naval construction.

MARRIAGE OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S
DAUGHTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 7.

Mr. McAdoo and President Wilson's daughter were married quietly to-day.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

OPENING OF EDWARD VII.
GALLERY BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

The King and the Queen to-day opened the Edward VII. galleries in the British Museum, which have cost £400,000. The King expressed pleasure at making this important addition.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN
ASSAM.BILL ACCEPTED BY INDIA
GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 8.

The draft of the Assam Local Self-Government Bill has been accepted by the Government of India and an early opportunity will be taken for its introduction in the provincial legislature.

INSURGENT EPIRUS.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES

INTERVENTION OF INTER-
NATIONAL COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

The Epirote Government has consented to suspend hostilities on the intervention of an International Commission which will undertake to supervise and guarantee the continuance of concessions by the Albanian Government.

THE TURKISH REVOLT.

ELEVEN KURDS HANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8.

Eleven Kurds, including Sheikh Shehabeddin have been hanged at Bitlis in connection with the recent revolt.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION CLOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

In connection with the Rajabazar bomb case trial yesterday the Judge, the assessors and the counsel and pleaders for the Crown, as well as the accused, were present at noon at the Lokenath Press in Amherst Row, to witness the printing operation of the letter, "T" of "Liberty" alleged by the prosecution to have been used in printing the "Liberty" pamphlet.

The hearing was resumed at about 3 p.m. when Babu Monmohun Chuckerburti, retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, was recalled and identified the list of names of the persons arrested in the Anusilan Samiti building at Dacca, including the name of Chandra Sekhar De.

The prosecution next produced a manuscript on "Bramhacharya" purporting to be in the handwriting of Pulin Dass.

Mr. Gupta pointed out that the document which was exhibited in the Barisal conspiracy case was referred to in the cipher list seized.

Mr. Pankaj Behari Dass, Sub-Deputy Collector and a relation of Pulin Dass stated that the document, "Bramhacharya" and another one, were in Pulin's handwriting. Cross-examined by Mr. Bagram, witness said he had not seen Pulin since 1910. Pulin corresponded with him three or four times.

Did you volunteer your evidence in the Dacca conspiracy case? No.

Who asked you to give evidence in this case? I was summoned.

Re-examined by Mr. Gupta, witness said his father was a Deputy Magistrate. Witness's family was known as the "Deputy" family. There were some ten Deputy Magistrates in his family and one Subordinate Judge.

Evidence of a technical character relating to printing having been given, the hearing was adjourned.

LATER.

The prosecution case in the Rajabazar bomb affair was closed to-day before Mr. Panton when Mr. Denham was recalled and cross-examined on questions relating to the printing of the "Liberty" pamphlet. Altogether 147 witnesses have been examined. The statement of the accused Shoshunka, (alias Amritlal Hazra) was recorded. He said he used to work in the oxygen department of the Linde Ice Factory. He was an inhabitant of Dogachi village in the Dacca district.

"Do you wish to say anything beyond what you had stated in the Lower Court?" "All that I have got to state I will put in my written statement through my pleader." Chandra Sekhar De, Kalipado Ghosh (alias Upendral Roy, Chaudhury Dinesh Chandra Des Gupta, Khogendra (alias Suresh Chunder Chaudhury) and Saroda Charan Guha were examined and all said that they would file written statements through their pleaders. It appears that all the accused, excepting Chandra Sekhar De belonged to the Dacca district. Chandra Sekhar is a Tipperah man.

CROPS AND WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, May 8.

(From our Correspondent.)

Latest reports issued by the Government of India to-day state, that during the week ending 2nd May there has been general rainfall throughout India.

In Assam though recent rain has retarded agricultural operations in the lower and Central Districts, and a certain amount of damage been done in Bengal to the summer paddy in spite of recent showers, however, scarcity and famine conditions still prevail in the United Provinces, Central India, the feudatory States of the Central Provinces and parts of Bombay.

In the United Provinces there are still no less than 1,36,973 people on relief and the number of persons on the test works totalled 18,180.

Takavi is being distributed for wells and crime increased in two districts in Central India. Distress is increasing in some parganas in Indore and suspensions of land revenue are being granted in Bombay.

Gratuitous relief is still being given in Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur.

Reports from the Central Provinces state, that distress is not acute and the relief area is extending.

FIRE AT SEA.

RESCUED SURVIVORS'
NARRATIVE.SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION
OF RAGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BOSTON, May 7.

The survivors of the Colombian who have arrived on the Franconia all show signs of exposure. Many are disfigured by burns. The wireless operator was awakened by an explosion and found the vessel on fire. He expressed the opinion that the fire was due to spontaneous combustion of a cargo of rags. A boat was hurriedly dropped but was holed and the men had to bale for forty hours.

LATE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

IMPOSING FUNERAL CEREMONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

The funeral of the Late Duke of Argyll took place to-day in Westminster Abbey before a vast congregation.

The King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, and other members of the Royal house were present.

Members of the Cabinet, Ambassadors and Ministers, members of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons and representatives of the Dominions also attended.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION
RESTRICTION.OPERATION OF ORDER IN COUNCIL
EXTENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 8.

Intimation has been received that the Canadian Government have extended to the end of September next, the operation of the order in Council prohibiting the landing of any class of artisans or labour in British Columbia.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 8.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel C. Davis, Brevet, Colonels C. W. F. Whyte and G. S. Broome, Lieutenant-Colonels C. L. Hamilton and H. W. Pilgrim, I.M.S., retire from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer T. H. Knight, Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard is granted two years' extension of appointment. Commander D. H. Gibson is granted extension of leave till 9th October, 1914. Following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine:—Vice Commander F. Dobson, Royal Indian Marine retired to be Commander 1st grade. Commander M. W. Farwell to be Commander 2nd grade. Commander A. Stocken to be Commander 3rd grade. Vice Commander T. A. L. Deberry, Royal Indian Marine retired to be Commander 1st grade. Commander D. F. Vines to be Commander 2nd grade. Commander A. Hamilton to be Commander 3rd grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Crossie, I.M.S., on return from leave is posted as Civil Surgeon, Hazara. Mir Ayob Khan is appointed Vice-Consul for Persia at Karachi. Captain A. J. H. Grey, Political Service, is granted one year six months' leave. Captain J. G. L. Ranking is posted as Vice-Consul Ahvaz. Mr. Claude Vander Gucht is appointed Consul for Siam at Moulemin. Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Kembell is appointed Inspecting Officer Frontier Corps. Mr. P. P. Maconachie, C.S., is appointed Assistant Commissioner, Pashawar. Major Lambert Imperial Service Cavalry is granted leave from 1st May to 31st October. Captain Denning, 33rd Cavalry, is posted as Civil Surgeon, Sibi. Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Showers officiates as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner Baluchistan. Lieutenant-Colonel McConaghey is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner Quetta Division. Captain Willis, 31st Lancers officiates as Inspecting Officer Patiala, Kashmir and Rampur States Imperial Service Cavalry. Vice-Major Pritchard granted leave from 1st May to 31st October. Captain Meadows, 7th Rajputana, Assistant Inspecting Officer Rajputana and Central India Imperial Service Infantry, is granted leave from 1st May to 15th October. Baron E. Von Rosen is appointed Acting Consul General for Germany at Calcutta. Military Assistant Surgeon J. A. Guveizlar is posted to Bushire for Quarantine duty.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior is on a visit to Bombay and is staying in his bungalow at Hornby Vellard.

Mr. H. F. Howard, I.C.S., has been confirmed as Controller of Currency.

LONDON LETTER.

ULSTER "PLOT" BLOWN
TO PIECES.

BLOW TO THE OPPOSITION.

AN ASTOUNDING FICTION.

DETAILS OF WHITE
PAPER.THE PREMIER AND HIS
COLLEAGUES.

The publication of the White Paper relating to "recent military events" in Ulster, writes our London correspondent, blew the story of the Government's alleged Ulster plot to pieces and was a great blow to the Opposition press. The full story of as exciting a week as the political history of England has known for many years is related below.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 24.

Events have been this week a little too much for the Opposition newspapers with their concerted and persistent attempt to blow life into the astounding fiction of the Government plot to annihilate Ulster. The King and Queen have been in Paris, thereby creating an important diversion—for, clearly, good Conservatives must not be suspected of ignoring the supreme importance of the Crown. And then there has come the distressing turn in the conflict between Mexico and the United States, a development which, whatever the final issue, is likely to damage very seriously the standing of President Wilson before the world. And then, as to the "plot" itself; we had two days ago the text of the papers relating to the Army crisis, filling out more or less completely the fragmentary record published at the time of the resignations.

THE STORY OF THE AFFAIR.

The revised White Paper—described as Correspondence relating to Recent Events in the Irish Command—contains telegrams, minutes, and memoranda of the War Office and the Admiralty between December and the beginning of April. The papers now published that were not included in the first White Paper are those containing particulars as to the movement of troops and ships in view of eventualities in Ulster, and a written statement by Sir Arthur Paget giving his version of his own part in the affair. This last is perhaps the most interesting of the documents. It records, first, the Commander-in-Chief's explanation of the position to the various general officers. He writes:—

I explained to these officers that I had received orders to carry out certain moves of a precautionary nature. The Government believed that the precautionary nature of these moves would be understood, and that they would be carried out without resistance. I said that I personally did not share that opinion, and that I thought that the moves would create intense excitement, and that the country—and if not the country, then the Press—would be abused on the following day. I said that the moves might possibly lead to opposition, and might even eventuate, and in the near future, in the taking of active operations against organized bodies of the Ulster Volunteer Force under their responsible leaders. No notes were taken at the Conference, and I cannot quote the exact words used, but such was the general impression which I wished to convey, and which as a fact I did convey to the six officers whom I subsequently questioned.

Sir Arthur Paget goes on to say that he explained the concession offered to officers residing in Ulster—that these would be exempted from any operations in Ulster, and it appears that, in this matter, Sir Arthur Paget did his best to interpret the Government's intentions correctly. He announced that, at a later conference on the same day, he would discuss the details of the "precautionary moves" that might be necessary; and he added that he could not allow any officer to attend the second conference who did not feel that he could obey the orders given him in the eventuality which he had sketched. It was therefore quite correct that he did insist on knowing the intentions of the seven objecting officers before the eventuality actually arose; but he had no intention of ascertaining the intentions of subordinate officers. The explanation was admittedly muddled. Sir Arthur Paget says that three officers understood him completely, while the other four did not; and he takes upon himself all the blame for the resulting difficulty. So far as the incident of the officers is concerned, all this is not at all satisfactory, notwithstanding Sir Arthur Paget's expression of regret; but in the present state of public feeling that particular incident has receded somewhat into the background. The special matter of interest in Sir Arthur Paget's memorandum, is his careful emphasis upon the point that his instructions from the War Office were confined to measures of a strictly precautionary character. As to the Navy, the business, as the Admiralty instructions indicate, was to protect the arms stored at Carrickfergus Castle, at the mouth of Belfast Lough, and the main part of the squadron sent to the Irish coast was to be held in reserve at Lamlash. The nature of the possible eventualities is indicated in such passages as the following:—

(Continued on Page 10).

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from Page 9).

sages as the following from the Admiralty to the commander of H. M. S. New Zealand—

"You should comply with the requests made so far as practicable without landing men. Captain of H.M.S. New Zealand is to personally arrange for the guarding of the ammunition and other Government stores there. This place is to be defended against attack by every means, and co-operation of Navy is necessary, by guns and searchlights from the ship. So long as the two ships are anchored on the opposite sides of the Lough, the positions of Attention and H.M.S. New Zealand may be exchanged at your discretion. Men may be put on duty leave at your discretion."

THE PRESS AND THE RECORD.

The publication of the dispatches came as a blow to the Opposition Press, which, ever since the incident at the Curragh Camp, has been using its utmost to make the public aware of the military and naval preparations. "The Times" wrote in a noticeably quiet tone on the morning of the publication. It abandoned the theory of the plot and the insinuations against the Government, substituting instead the plea that the papers convicted certain members of the Government (meaning principally Mr. Churchill and Colonel Seely) of a course of action for which they deserved censure. "This is now the attitude of the more reasonable opposition papers."

The Prime Minister is accused (and with much justification) of giving up control, and allowing some of his junior colleagues to make a mockery in a time of crisis, while Mr. Churchill's enemies believe him to have been set upon the provocation of armed resistance. But this modified attitude is by no means typical of the majority of the Tory papers keep up the cry, and the worst of them continue to display the word "Pogrom" on their posters, an instructive illustration of English liberty of speech. In the House of Commons you must not accuse a member of falsehood (though Mr. Bonar Law has so charged the Prime Minister in the plainest terms this week) or of other comparatively minor offences. But in the Press, with all the machinery of offence, you may go on day after day asserting that the Government is guilty of organising a massacre of the King's subjects, and nothing will happen to you. Ministers will take no notice, and editors will not be told to stop it, or to prove their charges. The theory presumably is that such things do no harm so long as they are said in public and reiterated often enough. No body believes them, their writers least of all, and in the long-run no Government is materially injured. This is the traditional English attitude, and as your readers know it once proved out in India. After all, we have yet to prove that the belief in its complete publicity as a guarantee of security is not perfectly sound.

"THE BLACK PAPER."

The tone of such commentators as Mr. Garvin has, of course, not changed in the least. They contend, and are apparently quite serious in contending, that Sir Edward Carson and his allies must be allowed to organise rebellion, to drill troops and amass arms; but that if the Government of the country were to control these enterprises or even take steps for the protection of life and property in the presence of an imminent danger to the public peace, its members are guilty of high treason. Mr. Garvin in his picturesque fashions dubs the White Paper "The Black Paper," "a damning document," "a tremendous indictment of somebody in high authority." A good illustration of the Opposition method of exposition is found in the "Pall Mall Gazette" fastening upon a letter from the War Office, dated March 20, announcing that Sir Nevil Macready had been designated General Officer commanding the Belfast district, and that it had been arranged for him to be made a divisional magistrate in order that he might possess the necessary power for the control of the Irish Constabulary within the limits of his command. This, say the "P. M. G.", meant the appointment of a military Governor-General of Belfast, and it finds an additional irony in the statement, by Sir Arthur Paget two days later, that it would be injudicious to make any announcement of the appointment "until an outbreak occurs, as it would be a source of irritation." Naturally the organisers of civil war in Ulster could not imagine anything so monstrous as that the troops in the Belfast district should be placed under the command of a General officer, with special powers in the event of civil war. The plain duty of the Government was, of course, to permit the Carson rule to be set and to allow it the fullest freedom to operate.

THE AFFAIR IN THE HOUSE.

In the House of Commons since the publication last week of the Ulster Unionist Council's marvellous narrative of the plot, a series of squabbles have reflected the angry passions outside. Feeling on the Opposition side is intense; and this is natural enough, for the Government has the power of weathering every storm. A group of Tory members continue to fire off questions as to the relations between the War Office and the Army, the position of rebellious officers, the exact nature of the understanding with General Gough, and so forth. And for several days the Opposition concentrated upon the demand for a judicial enquiry into the affair of the Curragh and The Plot. It was, of course, refused, and Mr. Bonar Law has in consequence been giving several exhibitions of his celebrated temper. It might have been thought that Mr. Law and his friends were now provided with documents enough to supplement their private sources of information—those army officers with whom, as he is careful to explain, Sir Edward Carson has had no dealings whatsoever. But still they cry for more evidence; and their parliamentary manners are such that even Mr. Asquith's coolness and suavity shows signs of giving way. But though they cannot have their judicious investigation (presided over, let us say, Mr. Justice Darling), they are to

have an opportunity of moving and debating another vote of censure, when, it may be hoped, Mr. Law and Mr. Amery and Captain Crang will be able to put in a little more fact and reason than they have so far succeeded in displaying.

WHAT REMAINS?

What remains in the way of concrete evidence as to series of events which began in the middle of March? The story of The Plot has been blown to pieces, and we may all marvel at the malignity, dishonesty, and credulity which have been exhibited in the Press and elsewhere during the past month. But the ordinary person, who is happily a good deal above the "Globe" and the "Daily Express," has probably been impressed by the evidence which appears to place two conclusions beyond dispute:

- (1) That the Prime Minister was not aware of all the steps taken by his colleagues at the War Office and the Admiralty for dealing with a possible outbreak in Ulster;
- (2) That the precautionary measures, undeniably necessary in view of the Carson campaign, were undertaken by Mr. Churchill and one or two other Ministers in a fashion calculated to encourage the belief that they were premature and spectacular.

The first conclusion is sufficiently deplorable. Mr. Asquith is unequal in his power of holding his team together, but the country has been several times made rather painfully aware of the fact that he is given to riding them on the snaffle and not on the curb. As for Mr. Churchill, he is a national peril in all such times as these. The public remembers how, during the railway strikes of three years ago, he prepared to parcel England out into major-generalships, and it recognises how, in the case of Ulster, he would be almost irresistibly impelled to a Napoleonic design for the purpose—as he expressed it in a phrase which his opponents will not suffer him to forget—of putting these grave matters to the proof. So much may be agreed; but the notion that the Government or any member of it would be prepared to provoke an outbreak at this moment, when not only the Home Rule Bill, but the hope of a settlement in Ireland, the existence of the Government, and the whole Liberal programme, depend upon the exercise of prudence and reason, is fantastic beyond description.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND MEXICO.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson has been President of the United States for a little over one year. Hitherto his record has been one of unbroken, of quite wonderful, success. He has carried through one great measure after another; he holds his position by virtue of a mass of moral support which comes from the best elements of all parties in the Republic; his personal prestige is greater than that of any President for at least a generation. At the moment all this is imperilled. Mr. Wilson has begun war in Mexico; and the puzzle for us on this side to make out is why he should suddenly have dropped his cautious policy and been stamped into action. He calls it intervention for the redress of insults and indignities offered by General Huerta to the United States, and the resolution submitted to Congress made a distinction between the punishment of Huerta and war upon the Mexican people. But how should this distinction be maintained, even though the hostilities before the attack was made upon Vera Cruz? President Wilson's hope and intention undoubtedly has been that punishment could be inflicted upon General Huerta by means of limited naval and military operations which would not involve a rupture with the Mexican administration. But this seems no longer possible, if it ever was so. And if President Wilson anticipated that it would be possible for the American forces to starve out General Huerta, while the so-called Constitutionalists, under the leadership of General Villa, would be prepared to do the fighting, he has already, it would seem, been made realise that this is not going to happen. General Carranza, of the Constitutionalists, has decisively intervened. The seizure of Vera Cruz, he has informed the State Department at Washington, is a violation of Mexican honour. It cannot be interpreted solely as a move against General Huerta. If it were that and nothing more, he would not object. But it is an affront to the Mexican people, a contradiction of the President's assurance that he had no intention of waging war against them. So he asks the President to order the immediate evacuation of Vera Cruz, and then to formulate his grievance to the Constitutionalists, by whom it will be considered "in a spirit of elevated justice." This is an awkward turn for President Wilson, all the more distressing because it comes from a representative of the party which Washington has been supporting as against Huerta. Villa is of the same mind with Carranza. Why, he is reported as asking, should the United States want to draw the Constitutionalists into war with "that little drunken ass Huerta"? The question suggests a fresh light on the subject—for the correspondent who reports it adds the information that Villa is a total abstainer. Surely we are not to infer that General Villa has gained the support of Washington because his personal habit in the matter of drink (a quite important matter in Mexico, no doubt, as in India) is in agreement with that of President Wilson and his Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan.

THE CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

We understand in London that the National Congress deputation will not be complete until the end of May and the beginning of June—if, indeed, we may speak of its being complete at all with some of the provinces standing out. There will, presumably, be only the two Bombay representatives, Mr. Lajpat Rai, and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, nor does it seem at all certain that the last named will find it possible to come, in which case Bengal, Madras, and the United Provinces would all be without a spokesman. If a deputation is to come, it would be better, of course, for the group to be as representative as possible; but the probability is that the Congress leaders think they will not be wanted in England—in other words, that the threatened Bill to alter the constitution and procedure of the Secretary of State's Council is not likely to be introduced this session. This view, if held, is doubtless based upon the assumption that, amid the turmoil of Home Rule and the other measures to be got through under the Parliament Act, there is no room

for small departmental measures. But is it so? Those acquainted with parliamentary and departmental practice would perhaps be more inclined to say that it is precisely in such circumstances that the permanent officials would be inclined to see and seize the opportunity of slipping the Bill through. The delegates, we may assume, will not be required to do much in the way of addressing public meetings, but they should be useful in keeping the Indian Office and members of Parliament informed as to Indian opinion on the proposed changes. Lord Curzon is hardly likely to be personally keen on the measure, and the chances of its being introduced will certainly be diminished if there are at hand a number of Indian representatives in a position to explain the grounds upon which the suggested re-organisation of the Indian Council is opposed in India.

ALLEGED MURDER OF WIFE

HUSBAND'S RELATIVE TURNS INFORMER.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

The trial of William Hamer and James Christie under section 302 of I. P. C. (murder) began on the 5th May in the Court of Mr. J. L. Johnston, I.C.S., Sessions Judge Fatehgarh.

Hamer the first prisoner, a young man of about 21 years of age, was a ticket collector at Fatehgarh on the R. M. Railway.

The second accused was a fitter in the loco-shed in the same place.

The Government pleader in his opening address gave an account how Sarah Daniels daughter of Dharm Dass Daniels was married to Hamer at the American Presbyterian Church, Rakha, Fatehgarh.

He said their married life had not been happy and the girl had gone to live with her father, who complained to the railway authorities that Hamer was not treating her properly.

On this, when he was taken to task, Hamer came to her father's house on the 12th of December 1913, and took her away.

The next day the girl was missing and Hamer went to the police office at Fatehgarh and reported that his wife had left him and gone away.

When the girl's father heard of this he went to see Hamer, who told him he had sent his wife to his father's place at Kasganj. Telegrams were then sent to Kasganj and it was found she was not there. Information was then given to the police and a search was made.

After some time Tawar Hussain a relative of Hamer was arrested on suspicion. He turned informer, and told the police "how Hamer, Christie, and himself had killed the girl and thrown her body into the Ganges behind the butts very near the Fort."

The river was then dragged and the body of the girl found and identified by her father and a few of his friends.

The first witness called was the father of the girl who gave his evidence with some feeling. He was subjected to a very severe cross-examination and was in the witness-box for more than four hours. The case is proceeding.

TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER

£100 FINE FOR CONTEMPT IN THE STARCHFIELD CASE.

In the King's Bench Divisional Court on April 21, Justices Darling, Avory, and Rowlett imposed a fine of £100 upon Mr. Robert Donald, managing editor of "Lloyd's Weekly News," for contempt of Court in connection with the Starchfield case says the "Daily News."

Mr. Shearman, K. C. who appeared on behalf of Mr. Donald to show cause why a rule nisi which had been obtained should not be made absolute, said the alleged contempt was with reference to the publication of an affidavit by Mrs. Starchfield. He contended that there was not a word in the article suggesting who committed the murder.

Counsel read affidavits by Mr. Donald and Mr. Perris (the acting editor), who apologised if the Court thought the statements published were prejudicial to the trial. Mr. Perris explained that he exercised certain statements made by Mrs. Starchfield.

In his reply for the Crown, the Attorney-General said he frankly accepted the statement that the editor was not conscious of doing anything wrong. It was a lamentable thing, he went on, that people closely associated with the circumstances of a criminal case should be regarded as "fair game" by newspapers. Mr. Justice Darling, in giving judgment, said the publication of this article was an instance of the extreme disadvantage of "trial by newspaper." A Commissioner of Oaths had been induced to commit a criminal offence in getting the woman to make an affidavit. It was impossible to ascertain what might have been the effect on the minds of the jury had the case gone to them.

If this process of trial by newspaper continues after this warning has been given," added Mr. Justice Darling. "The Court will be bound to inflict imprisonment upon those responsible, and will not shrink from doing it."

In imposing a fine of £100, the Court did not desire to do anything which could be supposed to be vindictive, and the respondent would have to pay the costs incurred.

Mr. Justice Avory said he, personally, thought such a fine was entirely inadequate, and should have been much heavier. Mr. Justice Rowlett observed that "trial by newspaper" was a really serious public danger.

MR. JAMES O'GRADY M. P.

The many Indian friends of Mr. James O'Grady, M.P., will be glad to know, says "India," that he is convalescing after the serious illness which has kept him from his Parliamentary duties for so many months. He is now recuperating at Brighton, and hopes, after a sea voyage, to resume attendance at the House of Commons in June.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

VISIT OF PRESIDENT-IN-CHIEF.

HEADQUARTERS REMOVED TO BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Anglo-Indian Empire League was held at the Indo-British Institution, on Friday night, when a large number of the members of the League and their friends assembled to meet the Hon. Mr. J. H. Abbott, President-in-Chief of the League, and the community's representative in the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

The early portion of the meeting took the form of a "social." After the meeting was called to order Mr. H. A. H. Payne, President of the Local Branch, read an Address of welcome to the guest of the evening, during the course of which he reviewed the work of the League during the past year and the plans for this, congratulating Mr. Abbott on his nomination to a seat in the Imperial Council.

The Hon. Mr. Abbott, who was loudly cheered on rising, said:—

I thank you most sincerely for your very cordial welcome, for the very kind expressions conveyed in your address, also for the allusion which you have been pleased to make in respect of the humble efforts that I have made towards promoting the interest of the League. It is always a very great pleasure to me to meet the members of our community and to be able to keep in touch with them as this, I think, is one of the best means of fostering the League spirit of unity and combination. I quite endorse what you have said in your Address in regard to the League work having been seriously retarded for want of a set of rules laying down the Constitution of the League so as to adapt them to the needs of our Branches all over India and Burma. These rules, as you are aware, have now been drawn up and our meeting here this evening as I have explained before is with the object of bringing these rules into operation as soon as possible. I am sure that we all deeply appreciate the time and attention that has been devoted by your worthy President in drawing up these rules, for which he is eminently fitted by his ripe experience in matters of this kind and I am sure we can never be sufficiently grateful to Mr. Payne for this labour of love. I would like, however, to draw your attention to the fact that these rules, in my opinion, will meet our present requirements. They are not absolute for all time as amendments and alterations are not barred.

PROGRESS OF THE LEAGUE.

The League movement, as you know, was first planted in Bombay, but that for some reason it did not make much headway. So far as I am concerned, it was a little more than four years ago I began to take some interest in the work and from the little beginning I was impelled by an inspiration that the time had come when I should endeavour to do something for our people. In the beginning of 1913, at the Conference held at Calcutta, in connection with the Anglo-Indian Empire League, the Members there present did me the honour of asking me to take up the office of President-in-Chief of the League. Since then, I am glad to say, the work has steadily developed till to-day we have no less than fifty Branches in India and Burma, with a Membership Roll of close upon four thousand. Although this indicates that progress has been made and that the spirit of nationalism is spreading amongst our people, yet I must candidly admit I am not satisfied with the result for I find that although enthusiasm in the cause is increasing, daily at Mofussil stations, it is greatly lacking at Presidency towns where we have the largest number of those belonging to the Domiciled Anglo-Indian community. I feel sure that you will agree with me that it is a sad pity that places which should really take the lead are so distinctly backward. This is a point which I would like to bring very strongly to the notice of this Meeting, and to appeal to one and all present, that if they have any regard for the welfare of the community to which they belong that they should make a special effort to rectify the present state of things.

SCHEME FOR ENTIRE LEAGUE.

I am pleased to be able to announce that it has been decided to locate the office of the General Secretary in Bombay so as to give the place in which the League has its birth the prestige which is its due, and I sincerely trust that this policy will act as a powerful incentive so that in the near future in regard to League activities and membership, Bombay will take the first place in comparison with other stations. Your President in his Address has remarked that the spirit of "Individualism" is a weak spot in our organization. I am quite prepared to admit that the correct aim and object to be attained is that in all matters affecting communal interest of a general nature that all Branches of the League should act together, but I doubt whether any useful purpose would be served if we were to apply this principle in all cases as instances must necessarily arise in which local interest would only be involved, and in such cases, I do not think it would be wise to hamper the work of any Branch. I am entirely in accord with the suggestion made in your Address that some definite scheme

should be launched in which the League as a whole would participate, and the usefulness of a measure of this kind cannot be too highly estimated for it would afford a pleasing illustration that unity and co-operation are not wanting in our people.

Mr. Crawshaw, Secretary of the Lucknow Branch of the League, then addressed the gathering briefly. He stated that thirty of the fifty branches of the League were in the United Provinces, and that enthusiasm in the smaller towns was so great that in some cases seventy-five per cent. of the community were members of the League. A further social period was spent before the gathering dispersed.

MAHANT MURDER CASE.

MAN WITH A STRAWBERRY MARK.

(Associated Press.)

ARRAH, (BEHAR), May 8.

The Mahant murder case was resumed to-day before Mr. B. N. Roy, Joint District Magistrate. The two accused Bissen Dutt and Motchand were in the dock.

A crowd of students who assembled were invited to leave the court and later in the proceedings some spectators who were pressing round the witness box had to be removed.

Bansropan Kako, a servant of the murdered Mahant examined said that he was the only servant who stayed at the temple day and night. Being refused leave for the "Holi" he left the Mahant's service. This was on the day before the murder. He sent Bansidhar as a substitute.

Witness first saw the accused Motchand at the temple with another man who had a strawberry mark. They stopped for the night.

Eight or nine days later, witness saw at the Mahant's temple a disciple named Tribenir and a young stranger. Some days later the stranger returned and took service as a cook.

Nine days later, Manick Chand (the approver), Motchand and the man with the strawberry mark went to the temple saying that they had come from Calcutta. They stopped for the night.

Next morning witness was told that his brother had been murdered and that Mahant's cook and the strangers had disappeared.

His brother's throat was cut and there was a gag in his mouth. There was a trail of blood from the guest room to the verandah which was soaked in blood. The Mahant's door was padlocked.

On the arrival of the police the door was opened and Mahant's body found in a charpoy. Cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Sukul Kahar, an uncle of the previous witness stated that in consequence of the Mahant's statement he climbed the wall of the temple compound and found Bansidhar's body.

Tribenir Das a Brahmin mendicant said that he was installed at Mahant's "Chela" nearly eighteen months ago.

After his return from Benares, witness saw two men, one resembling Motchand and the other a man with a strawberry mark. The former said that he was a painter and the latter that he was a college teacher. They stopped for the night. Witness returned to Benares.

Chanderdip Bhubey, identified Motchand and the approver as the men who had visited the temple. Witness had played cards with them and the Mahant. He saw them last on the day before the murder.

IMMIGRATION TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 8.

The following resolutions have been issued in the Commerce Department:—With reference to the resolution of the Government of India No. 9446-9461-3 dated the 7th November 1913, intimation has been received that the prohibition against the landing of artisans and skilled or unskilled labourers in ports of entry in British Columbia issued by the Government of Canada has been extended to 30th September 1914.

The Governor General in Council accordingly requests all local Governments and administrations to make the above intimation as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which immigration to Canada is believed to be most common. Intending immigrants should also be warned at the ports of embarkation of the risk they run in proceeding to that country.

At the Office of the Principal Port Officer, Burma, it was ascertained in connection with the volcano off the Aracan Coast that no anxiety is felt concerning the new mud island which is said to be the first after several years in this region, although a number of years ago they were of common occurrence. It was stated that the "Mayo" passed quite close to the mud island on the same day as "Katoria" and saw nothing unusual in sight, which is similar to what has often been seen before. The report which has reached the Principal Port Officer is that the island is of mud, 200 feet long and 30 feet high, and that for fully three or four miles to the south of it water was very much discoloured which gave indication of its composition and the fact that tides were wearing it away and that it would gradually disappear, as many others had done. It is situated about eight miles south of the Poronga point. There is no more danger to navigation from this island as far as could be learned than from any other mud island of volcanic origin. It is well-known that the crust of earth at this point is very thin and upheavals are of common occurrence. Investigation of the new island will shortly be made.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

RANGOON NAVJOT.

LETTER FROM DASTUR KAIKOBAD.

AN EXPRESSION OF REGRET.

The following letter, with its accompaniment, addressed to the members of the Parsi community by all the Trustees of the funds and immovable properties of the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay, except Mr. Hormuji A. Wadia, has been published in the vernacular papers:—

A requisition signed by a large number of you people was sent to us on the 30th April, 1914, asking us to convene a meeting of the Anjuman to express a feeling of dissent against the action of Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad in performing in Rangoon some days ago the Navjot ceremony of a girl born of an alien father. Before convening such a meeting, we asked for an explanation from Dastur Kaikobad and the latter has sent us a reply, which we annex to this letter. You will notice from the Dasturji Sahab's reply that the object with which you had sent us the requisition has been fulfilled. The Dasturji admits that it is his duty to respect the feelings of the Anjuman. He expresses regret as a gentleman for the fact that the feelings of the Anjuman have been injured by his action and he assures us of refraining from doing any such acts in future.

We are certain that the Anjuman will deal generously with the Dasturji Sahab, and will continue their friendly relations with him in the same manner as the Dasturji Sahab has respected the Anjuman.

Of course, if any reason had existed, we were prepared according to our rights to convene a meeting in pursuance of the requisition, but when the Dasturji has, with an open heart, respected the wishes of the Anjuman, no reason now exists for convening a meeting of the Anjuman. We are perfectly certain that this undesirable controversy shall now end here.

We thank Sir Dinshah Davar for the trouble that he has taken in this matter, and thus facilitated our task.

DASTUR KAIKOBAD'S LETTER.

Dastur Kaikobad's letter which has been addressed to the Hon. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai, Mr. Jamshedji Kharsheji Jamshedji, Mr. Bomanji Dinshah Petit, Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Mr. Muncherji P. Khareghat, Mr. Hormuji A. Wadia and Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, as the Trustees of the funds and immovable properties of the Parsi Panchayat, runs as follows:—

Sirs,—Your respected letter dated 4th May 1914 to hand. I beg to render the following explanation, as desired by you, in connection with the requisition sent to you for convening a meeting of the Anjuman to express a feeling of dissent against my recent action in performing the Navjot ceremony in Rangoon of a girl born of an alien father.

I performed this Navjot in good faith and in accordance with my views regarding the doctrines of the Zoroastrian faith. I have now learnt with great regret that this act has been done against the very strong views held by, and the keen feeling of, a very large section of our community. I, therefore, give an undertaking that in future I will refrain from performing such Navjot ceremonies, and thus respect such views and feelings.

Before concluding this letter I take this opportunity of thanking the leader of our community, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai, and the well-wisher of our community, Sir Dinshah Davar, for the valuable advice and assistance they rendered to me in this matter.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON PLANTERS.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Messrs. Justices Sharfuddin and Fennou to-day disposed of an appeal preferred by the Government of Bihar and Orissa against an order of the Sessions Judge of Muzaffarpore acquitting one Raghunandan Singh of an offence under section 157, Penal Code.

There was a riot in the village of Bhataulia on the 16th December, 1911, in which two European planters Reid and Dobson of the Beland factory were assaulted. The rioters were convicted and Raghunandan was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. He appealed to the Sessions Judge of Muzaffarpore who acquitted him. Their Lordships held that there was no legal evidence against the accused and dismissed the appeal.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

The Calcutta share market to-day showed considerable activity in the coal section. Transactions included:—

Banks.—Bank of Bengal 1,670.

Coal.—Bengal 890; Bhalgora 261; Basanti 23 1/4 and 23 3/6; Ghusick and Musalia 15 3/4; Gopalchuck 7 1/2; Jumoni 5 1/8; Lalkurka 19 1/4; Matigara 1 1/8; Khas Jerriah 6 1/2; Muchiridah 7 1/4; Phularito 5 3/8; Raneeungee 2 5/8; Sondra 13 7/8; South Govindpore 8 1/2.

Jute.—Alliance (ord.) 124; Barnagore (ord.) 65; Kamarhaty (ord.) 118 1/2.

Miscellaneous.—Great Eastern Hotel 162; Triton Island 22.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR
CURRENT YEAR.INCREASE OF 22 LAKHS IN
RECEIPTS.

NEW LOANS TO BE RAISED.

The Budget Estimates of that very prosperous undertaking the Bombay Port Trust, for the year 1914-15, were issued yesterday. The gross revenue from all sources is estimated at Rs. 1,14,19,028 or Rs. 1,11,08,780 excluding special receipts, as compared with the estimate for 1913-14 of Rs. 88,73,802, showing an estimated increase in revenue of Rs. 22,34,978, of this increase Rs. 9,69,000 is due to the opening of the Port Trust Railway—which is to be opened during the year—while the estimated increase in Dock Revenue is, Rs. 8,46,500. This figure is, however, but little in excess of the actual revenue which will be received from the Docks during the current year.

The expenditure on Revenue Account is estimated at Rs. 1,24,16,527 to meet which it is anticipated that a sum of Rs. 13,07,747 will have to be withdrawn from the Revenue Reserve Fund specially accumulated for this purpose. The increase in Interest and Sinking Funds, which falls for the first time this year on Revenue, amounts to Rs. 31,55,156.

To meet the expenditure of Rs. 1,33,24,000 on Capital account it is estimated that loans amounting to 127 lakhs will have to be raised.

The following is the memorandum by the Chairman on the Budget Estimates for the year 1914-15:—

The estimates for the Income and Expenditure of the Board for the year commencing 1st April 1914, in the usual form and detail, are herewith submitted as required by Section 52 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879.

The Committee appointed to assist the Chairman in framing the estimates, consisting of Mr. Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong and Sir Sassoon David, held eight meetings at which each item of the estimates was carefully considered.

In preparing the Budget for 1914-15 the Committee were faced with the difficulty of forming an estimate of the probable traffic on the Port Trust Railway which will be opened during the year, and of the effect of the opening of the Alexandra Dock both as causing a diversion of trade from the Bandars and also as preventing the over-carryage of goods to other ports which has in some instances occurred owing to the congestion in the Prince's and Victoria Docks in the last few years.

While taking full account of the overstock of certain articles of trade, and of the failure of rains in parts of Northern India, it is, however, anticipated that the year will be a fairly favourable one and the Committee have felt justified in estimating the gross revenue from all sources at Rs. 1,14,19,028 or Rs. 1,11,08,780 excluding Special Receipts as compared with the estimate for 1913-14 of Rs. 88,73,802, showing an estimated increase in revenue of Rs. 22,34,978. Of this increase Rs. 9,69,000 is due to the opening of the Railway, while the estimated increase in Dock Revenue is Rs. 8,46,500, which will, however, be but little in excess of the actual revenue which will be received from the Docks during the current year.

The expenditure on Revenue Account has been fully provided for and allowing for the heavy increase under the heads of Interest and Sinking Funds is estimated at Rs. 1,24,16,527 (excluding Special Expenditure) to meet which, it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 13,07,747 will have to be withdrawn from the Revenue Reserve Fund specially accumulated for this purpose. The increase in Interest and Sinking Funds, which falls for the first time this year on Revenue, amounts to Rs. 31,55,156.

The Committee have provided for the continuance of the surtax of 10 per cent. on Pilotsage Fees on vessels inward and outward bound which was instituted in 1912-13 for the purpose of augmenting the Pilot Schooner Replacement Fund.

The provision that was made in last year's budget under Special Receipts and Expenditure for the replacement of the Steam Launch Siren, but which has not yet been availed of, is continued.

The dredging plant will be largely employed in the removal of the dams of the Alexandra Dock. The Special Receipts on Revenue Account from this source estimated at Rs. 71,000 will be available for expenditure on works or for transfer to the Emergency Fund.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

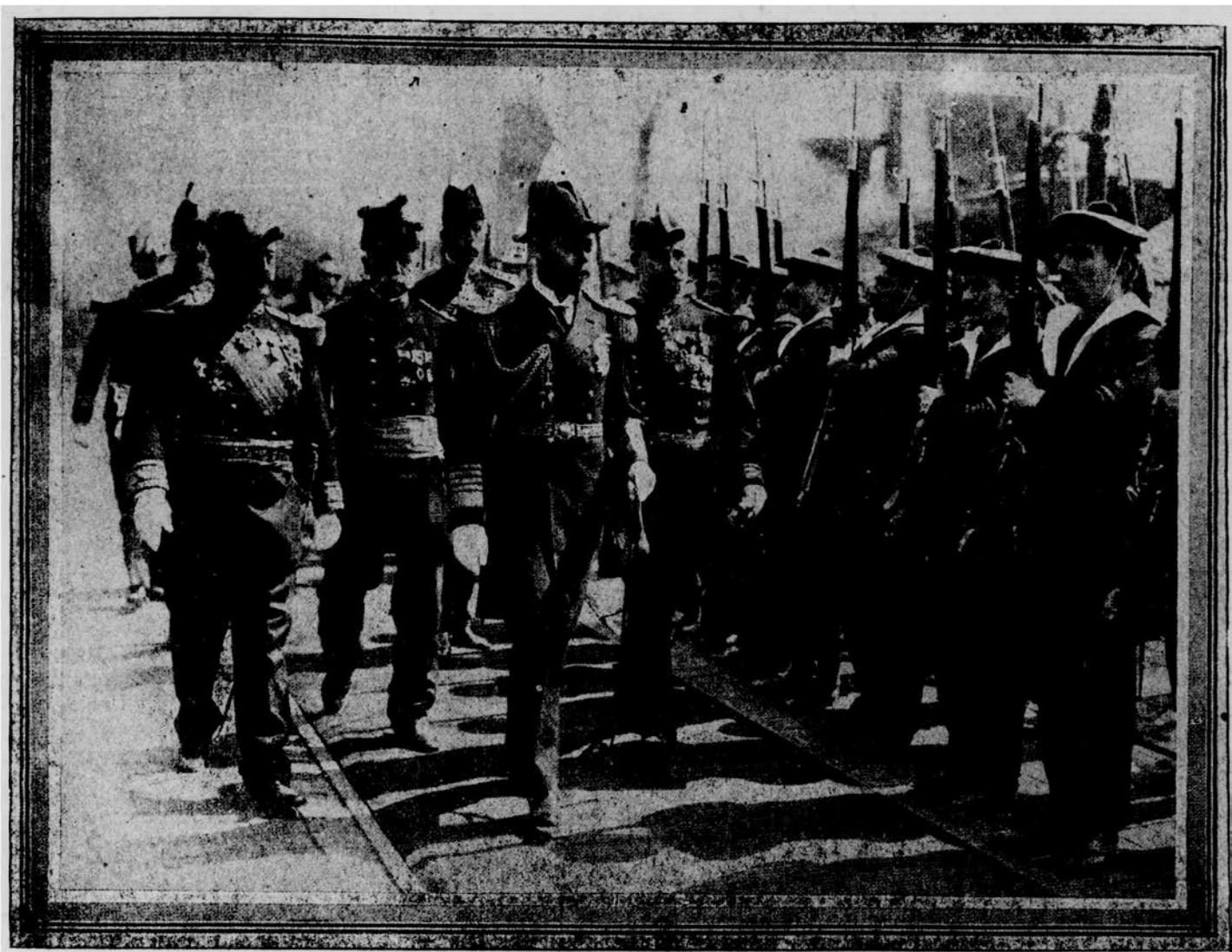
The estimates provide for a total expenditure on Capital Account of Rs. 1,33,24,000, as follows:—

Section	Rs.
(i)—New Works, Ordinary ...	29,12,500
(ii)—Alexandra and Hughes Docks construction	60,65,000
(iii)—Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation and Railway construction	43,47,100
	Rs. 1,33,24,600

The principal expenditure on the former work is due to the provision of Rs. 15,00,000 for a new high powered dredger and hopper barge and of Rs. 4,00,000 for a portion of the cost of constructing a Bulk Oil Pier.

Considerable expenditure is necessary both in the Alexandra Dock and the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation and Railway in order to

THE ROYAL VISIT TO FRANCE.



Reproduced from "The Sphere."

The arrival at Calais. The King inspecting the Guard-of-Honour on the Quayside.

meet the anticipated heavy traffic on the railway and in the Docks.

Allowing for Capital balances in hand, it is estimated that it will be necessary to raise the following loans:—

Loans having a currency of 60 years ...	Rs. 85 Lakhs
Loans having a currency of 30 years ...	32 "
Total ...	127 Lakhs

SUMMARY.

The following is a summary of the estimates of Revenue receipts and expenditure

for the year ending 31st March, 1915, compared with estimates and actuals for last year:—

Receipts	1913-14.	1914-15.
General Account	Rs. 29,21,130	29,43,680
Deposits	46,73,000	55,19,500
Special Receipts	1,42,000	2,30,000
Reserve Fund	5,40,000	8,50,000
Total	82,96,130	1,05,23,180

Actuals for 1913-14.

Estimates for 1914-15.

Actuals for 1913-14.

Estimates for 1914-15.

Actuals for 1913-14.

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Actuals for 1913-14.

Estimates for 1914-15.

MENACE OF WHITE
WOLF.

HIS RAVAGES.

The suggestion that the Chinese handi White Wolf is seriously menacing the ancient city of Sianfu is almost unbelievable, says "The Times." Sianfu is probably the most

placable robber chief who has become the scourge of the Chinese interior.

BOLDNESS OF HIS METHODS.

In all the accounts of White Wolf's following which reach this country, one fact invariably reappears. Every witness testifies that his active force is comparatively small. During the last two or three years there have been many other bandits in China, who have looted the countryside without attracting much attention. The characteristics which have brought White Wolf into prominence are the boldness of his



Reproduced from "The Sphere."

The King driving in Paris with the President.



Reproduced from "The Sphere."

Queen Mary and Madam Poincare driving through Paris.

for the year ending 31st March, 1915, compared with estimates and actuals for last year:—

Receipts	1913-14.	1914-15.
General Account	Rs. 29,21,130	29,43,680
Deposits	46,73,000	55,19,500
Special Receipts	1,42,000	2,30,000
Reserve Fund	5,40,000	8,50,000
Total	82,96,130	1,05,23,180

Actuals for 1913-14.

Estimates for 1914-15.

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Actuals for 1913-14.

Estimates for 1914-15.

venerable city in China, and perhaps has had a longer continuous existence than Athens and Luxor. The Chinese themselves believe with some warranty that it was flourishing two thousand years before Rome was founded. On the one hand, its story touches the first appearance of the Chinese race; on the other, it was again brought into the forefront of Chinese history when the late Empress Dowager Tzu-Hsi sought within its walls a refuge from the troops of the Allies. It has been the stronghold of many monarchs, the bulwark against many revolts and invasions, and the shelter of many religions. Even the Zoroastrians of Persia once sought to convert it to their faith, and Nestorian Christianity found acceptance from many of its people centuries before the Jesuit Fathers reached China. It remains eclectic in its religious tendencies, and large numbers of Mahomedans, as well as many Christians, live in harmony with the followers of Confucius inside its imposing embattlements. Sianfu became a great city because it stood in the province of Shensi, and therefore on the borders of the illimitable deserts and rolling uplands whence came successive hordes of barbarians to threaten the peace of the Flowery Land. It has never lost its protective character, and 40 years ago the great Mahomedan rebellion vainly spent its strength against it. Nor has its strength entirely vanished. Its mighty walls, though useless against modern artillery, are far more formidable, and now in better repair, than those of Peking. Its population variously estimated, but is numbered by the hundred thousand. One can well understand that so prosperous and historic a city has attracted the cupidity and the ambition of the im-

methods, the insensate cruelties of his followers, and his inviolable success. Doubtless he owes his infamous triumphs to his training as a soldier, but they are also due to the paralysing terror which his approach seems to produce in numbers often greatly superior to his own.

He has sacked city after city, always with reckless and wanton bloodshed. Many of his associates are merely fiendish boys; others are ex-soldiers who have preferred to march with him rather than fight against him. A few weeks ago he came into indecisive contact with a large force of Government troops, and thereafter, as the map indicates, he made a long sweep westward and began his devastations afresh. White Wolf for the present remains nothing but a murderous brigand, but if not quickly overcome he may develop into a more serious factor.

PRESIDENT YUAN SHIH-KAI.

It is necessary to say that the impunity with which he pursues his march of pillage and destruction constitutes the gravest possible reflection upon President Yuan Shih-kai. The President has of late gathered all authority into his own hands. He has put an end to the Chinese Parliament, dissolved the Provincial Assemblies, and abolished the Civil Governors of provinces. In effect he has made himself dictator of China, basing his authority on his military power. We have offered little criticism, says "The Times" of these autocratic proceedings, because the most urgent need of China appeared to be stability rather than the development of forms of representative government for which the nation had proved to be still unfitted. Pro-

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of whisky who do not

JOHNNIE
WALKER

know?

The unique flavour of this whisky is its chief characteristic; and as nothing can add flavour to whisky but whisky, the reserve stock of pure malt Scotch whisky ageing for Johnnie Walker is kept perpetually at over three-and-a-half million gallons.

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Johnnie Walker "Red Label" is over 10 years old.
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WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.



That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason—devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the small symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored. These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wit for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and depending into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

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155, Jumma Masjid Market

SIAMESE BANK FRAUDS

HEAVY SENTENCES FOR MANAGER AND HIS BROTHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 8.

Nai Chaloug, Manager of the Siam Commercial Bank, Bangkok, and Principal Director of the Chino-Siam Bank has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and fined 1,000 ticals for embezzlement of over a million ticals. The Manager of the Chino-Siam Bank, brother of Nai Chaloug, is also sentenced to two-thirds of the above penalty as an accessory.

ANGLO-FRENCH INVESTMENT COMPANY.

INTEREST OF BRITISH SHAREHOLDERS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir John Rees asked whether Sir Edward Grey would instruct Sir John Jordan to use his good offices on behalf of the British share-holders in the Anglo-French Investment Company now passing into foreign hands.

NO REASON FOR INTERVENTION.

Sir Edward Grey replied that there did not appear to be any reason for the Minister's intervention.

CAPITAL OF BEHAR AND ORISSA.

ESTIMATES SANCTIONED BY SECRETARY OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKPORE, May 8.

It is stated in the local press that the Government of Behar and Orissa have received advice that the Secretary of State has approved of the estimates for the construction of the new provincial capital. It is hoped that the foundations will be completed before the rains.

The total cost of the new provincial capital will be one crore five lakhs including residences for fifty gazetted officers, forty European clerks and four hundred and fifty Indians.

THE PERFUME OF PERFUMES

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FREE LIFE READING TO ALL WHO WRITE AT ONCE.

The well-known London Astrologer, Prof. Roxroy, has once more decided to favour the people of this country with Free Test Readings of their lives from his new address in The Hague, Holland.

Prof. Roxroy's fame is well-known in this country that he hardly needs introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people, no matter at what distance they may be, is described as simply marvellous. Even Astrologers of lesser reputation all over the world acknowledge him to be their master, and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of, and how you can be successful. He mentions your friends and enemies, and describes the good and bad periods in your life.

His description as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you. All he wants is your name (written by yourself), your birth date, and sex to guide him in his work. Money not necessary. Mention the name of this paper and get a Free Life Reading free.

Herr Paul Stahmann, an experienced Astrologer, of Ober Nieswaden, Germany, says: "The Horoscope which Professor Roxroy worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an Astrologer myself, I carefully examined his Planetary calculations and indications, and proved that his work in every detail is perfect, and that he is up to date in his science."

Baroness Blanquet, one of the most talented ladies of Paris, says: "I thank you for my Complete Life Reading, which is really of extraordinary accuracy. I had already consulted several Astrologers, but never before have I been answered with so much truth or received such complete satisfaction. With sincere pleasure I will recommend you and make your marvellous science known to my friends and acquaintances."

If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, simply send your full name and address, the date, month, year, and place of your birth (all clearly written), state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss, and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"Your advice is useful,
So thousands say,
I wish success and happiness;
Will you show me the way?"

If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country), to pay postage and clerical work. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 1,001, No. 24, Grootse Markt, The Hague, Holland, Postage to Holland 6 annas.

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Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,

M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.

Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ILLNESS FROM TREES.

CAUSES OF HEADACHE AND SICKNESS.

RISKS FROM POISONOUS POLLEN.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

A Medical correspondent writes as follows in "The Times":—"Mr. O'Neill's letter in 'The Times,' on 'botanical colds' raises the whole question of the relationship between the vegetable world and human ailments. We are now so accustomed to looking for the cause of all disease in the realm of bacteria that other factors are apt to be entirely neglected. Yet the testimony of a large number of observers is against this rather narrow-minded attitude.

Mr. O'Neill pointed out that the fine spicules which form the umbrella or parachute of the plane tree seeds tend at this time of year to be blown about in the atmosphere and inhaled by visitors to our public parks and gardens. On the mucous membranes of the nose and throat they act as irritants, and set up a type of naso-bronchial catarrh. They also get into the eyes, and cause inflammation. The victim goes about sneezing and bleary-eyed, and wonders where he can have caught his 'cold.'

THE FACTOR OF SUSCEPTIBILITY.

While there can be no doubt that irritation is in fact set up by these plane tree spicules, it seems probable that 'infection' is to some extent a matter of personal susceptibility. Mr. North, curator of the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park, stated yesterday that he did not believe the spicules would cause 'colds,' except, possibly, in those cases where a natural tendency to bronchial irritation existed. On the other hand, the sharp fall of temperature occurring each evening lately—a matter of 30deg.—was very likely to cause coughs and colds. In the Botanical Gardens there were many plane trees, and the spicules were freely blown about, yet neither he nor his workers suffered.

This question of individual susceptibility was also emphasized by a well-known physician, who stated that, in his opinion, the problem was similar to that of hay fever. Certain people took hay fever, others did not. He knew both men and women who simply dared not go into the country during the time of the flowering of the grasses. He once had a patient who was so sensitive in this respect that she invariably fainted on entering a room in which roses had been placed. "On one occasion, however," the doctor added with a smile, "a trap was set with some cleverly-made artificial roses. The lady fainted as usual."

"ROSE COLD."

"June Cold" or "Rose Cold" is, nevertheless, a well-known complaint. It is exceedingly common in America, and is due without doubt to the presence of the rose pollen in suspension in the atmosphere. The touch of frost invariably puts an end to it. In South America, on the other hand, the condition is prevalent throughout the whole year.

Some researches were made by Dr. Dunbar into these pollen-produced diseases, with the result that it was discovered that the grains of pollen of certain grasses and plants contained a poison of an albuminous nature, which affected certain persons, but did not affect others. Dr. Dunbar described 25 grasses and seven plants which had this effect. Rye was mentioned as one of the worst offenders. The pollen in certain cases produced severe headache, a state of great depression, cough, and in some instances paroxysms of asthma. This hay asthma corresponds to the well-known 'stable asthma' of those who cannot tolerate the smell of horses. An antitoxic serum was prepared for use by persons subject to the influence of pollen, and has been very beneficial. The method employed is to swab the fluid freely over the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. Women are more subject to these pollen diseases than men, young people than old, and city dwellers than those resident in the country. The more intelligent and highly strung one is, the more chance one has of taking hay fever.

THE POISON OAK.

In addition to the plane tree, the Ailanthus, which grows freely in London, is said to cause respiratory trouble and to produce poisonous effects, and a like evil reputation attaches to the Paulownia, which, however, does not grow well in this country. It should be noted that the plane tree is not a native, either, and that in England the majority of its seeds are sterile.

Another poisonous tree is the Rhus, or poison oak of America. This plant has upon its leaves hairs which are capable of setting up severe inflammation and raising blisters. One form of Rhus resembles somewhat the American creeper, and has been trained up the walls of houses on the assumption that it was, in fact, that plant. The result has been that hairs from its leaves have actually poisoned people living in the house. Sir Ray Lankester called attention to this danger some time ago.

Various theories are current as to the effect of plant life in general on human health, but for the most part these lack scientific foundation. One of the commonest is the idea that vegetable tumours on trees are associated with the prevalence of cancer. It may be so. But no proof has hitherto been forthcoming.

THE SERVANT QUESTION

EVOLUTION OR REVOLUTION?

(By yesterday's Mail.)

On all matters which concern our daily existence the provision of domestic service is the most universal, persistent, and tiresome, and therefore no one need apologize for calling attention to it, writes a correspondent in "The Times." Nor may any daring contrarians assert that the theme is untimely, for though the servant question went out with tedious winter it came in again with aggressive spring.

The range of the question is no mere kitchen matter. With tendrils reaching to the attic, its roots, conventionally enough, are a little lower than the basement. But the main point must be that servants, their whims and their ways are more than ever intensely with us just now; setting us with universals, throttling us with particulars, taking us with fresh "awarenesses," as Mr. Henry James has it; assaulting us in the very nostrils with culinary flavours and soapy scents, which remind us of abstractions—like 'ideals'—or subtractions—like the income-tax—with the result that we soon come to know, and to confess, that we cannot get on with them—or without them.

COMPARISONS ODIOSUS BUT INSTRUCTIVE.

It may be invidious, when we consider the servant problem in any of its manifold aspects, to look at the methods of other countries. Or it may seem traitorous, and almost off the point—an invitation to envy, in fact—to consider with rapture the Dutch handmaiden:—

Cool, in her clattering klompen, hourly sousing.

The home she makes the hub of happy housing.

And yet, perhaps, it is just as well to face the truth by comparison, though instruction be conveyed in the unwelcome form of a doggerel distich. On the other hand, it might be ineffectual to court reminders of our own personal friend Palmira—friend of our youth—the home & food fave in a model French household, who could dish up a beautiful dinner from her own resourcefulness when the larder was practically empty. As for the German: well, the Dienstmädchen has her points, and who shall deny it? But things German are not yet in fashion. Meanwhile, a determination to put all these distracting side-issues in the place where they belong will help us. We householders have muddled through, so far, British fashion; it is the nature of questions to revolve, so we observe; and we have an amused way of watching a revolution ripen, as it were, before taking any steps to tackle it. The particular revolution with which we are concerned has ripened rather rapidly of late. But the fact leaves us perfectly calm, much as seed, bud, blossom—all arriving within a few seconds of one another on the cinematograph—cause hardly even a wrinkle of surprise on the face of the child of this age.

A HYDRA-HEADED QUESTION.

And yet this servant question, being hydra-headed, might almost excuse a certain alarm in our minds as we grope toward a reasonably settled (and enjoyable) social future. For at one moment we are concerned as to whether we shall be able to keep servants at all on tolerable terms—at the next whether, in keeping them on such terms as may become common, we shall have competence, consideration, permanence? Efficiency has become a word to conjure with in our time. The exquisite and elaborate efficiency of the great English house is not, of course, threatened. But such glories are for few of us to think of. What really matters is the normal household which is run on the quiet, orderly lines of English life (prosperous on the whole, but subject to financial ups and downs). That normal household is threatened now. Half of the servants are already off to Canada or Australia, the other half have a seething discontent in their ranks, which scattered as they are, seem united in the desire not to become better equipped as servants—still less to get back to the old dependent attitude—but rather to abolish servitude as the general status of a class; and 'individually' to have a better time of it. To all this must be added the idea of some sort of freedom away in the offing. Finally, encouraged by the registration angel (if such exist), the servant of to-day is for ever moving on; and the mere employer is beginning to see that something must be done.

Strange to say, the future is full of promise. Is not that a spring-like suggestion? Till yesterday labour-saving appliances seemed likely to do the trick for us by degrees. But their advance is low, and their cost very often prohibitive. To-day another hope has dawned, for here comes news of cheapened electricity. A new vista in household management is spread before us. Sweeping and dusting, carrying and washing, lighting and warming—the labour of all these things in the ordinary household are to be halved, and, that much done, we can create anew the time when servants rejoiced in their calling and took some pleasure in it, even to the extent of becoming friends with their masters. Not till that time returns will the servant question disappear. But return it will, and with this difference—that with half the labour double will be the efficiency, and the human element will get a fairer chance. Heaven speed, then, the evolution which is to turn the threatened revolution inside out and save our comfort-loving people from that last of all disasters—a servantless world!

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DIET AND DESTINY.

FOOD IN THE FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

THE BEEF-EATING BRITON.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

A new fact of the greatest importance from a health point of view has come to light during the last few days, says a correspondent in "The Times." We have been told on the high authority of members of the International Congress of Surgery that germs are capable of being altered in character by the foodstuffs supplied to them by the bacteriologist. Feed them on one medium: say potato, and they will develop the power of causing one kind of disease; change their diet, say to gelatine, and soon another propensity will manifest itself and a new disease be wrought.

This astonishing effect of diet has been demonstrated, curiously enough, at a moment when the question of transformation of character as the result of training and environment is being keenly discussed. The story of Eliza Doolittle, Mr. Bernard Shaw's flower girl duchess, presents, in a manner, a parallel to the new bacteriological evolution. We are invited to believe that with men and women (or is it only with women?) as with germs, a change of nature may be accomplished by means of judiciously selected mental and bodily fare. It is unnecessary to push the comparison. The really interesting question which emerges, and which is worth consideration, is whether character is determined—and if so to what extent—by diet.

MOUTH VERSUS MIND.

Brushing aside the obvious fact that heavy, indiscriminate eating tends surely to produce a dull, lethargic intellect—except perhaps when accompanied by very great exertion—and the equally certain ill-effect of starvation, it is, broadly speaking, true that to live very well is to be wise, intellectual and acumen. Human capacity being limited, it is not possible to digest and think at the same time. The philosopher who allows himself to be seduced by the pleasures of the table, goes to waste like Hannibal's army in Capua.

This fact is testified to by the records of frugal peoples like the Scots. In Scotland oatmeal was the staple article of diet during many generations, meat being regarded as a luxury. The national type was produced on this fare; the great intellectual reputation of the country was undoubtedly won as the result of a grim policy of "plain living and high thinking."

OATMEAL AND INTELLECT.

What then of the modern beefed Scot? Has his character changed with his diet, or survived in spite of the new bill of fare? One need not hesitate to reply at once that it has undoubtedly changed, and is undoubtedly changing. Scotland is less intellectual than she was. On the other hand, she has acquired new qualities of enterprise and commercialism. The immense industrial expansion of the country within recent years is undoubtedly one of the results, as it is also one of the causes, of altered diet.

A visit to the average industrial school or reformatory will convince most people that: perfectly "same" diet produces a characteristic facial expression. A stroll through the West End during the season will to some extent at any rate confirm this belief. It would be hazardous, however, to conjecture that an exchange of diet between those extremes would accomplish an exchange of characters, no matter at how early an age this might be accomplished. On the other hand, the effects of a good table are accustomed to a poor one is usually to produce a more opinionative and self-assured attitude, which is reflected in his appearance and bearing.

When we come to consider the influence of diet upon character from the medical point of view we are on safer ground. Character, or rather temperament, is undoubtedly determined to a large extent—so far as the individual is concerned—by health. The word melancholy (black biliousness) was not invented accidentally. We are all subject to the whims of our livers, and if we overwork these vindictive organs we pay for it. When a man over-indulges himself he develops, as a rule, bad health and with it an evil temper. He becomes in a bad sense a "changed character." Then the doctor starves him and a regeneration takes place—temporarily. In the same way an Englishman who goes to Germany to live usually revolts against Teutonic cookery and becomes miserable because of it. He cannot live effectively on what he is not accustomed to, and his whole outlook tends to become clouded. Probably the greatness of England is to some extent bound up with the fierce adherence of Englishmen to their national bill of fare and their instinctive contempt for all foreign substitutes. England's safety is "the roast beef of old England." This may sound like an attempt at facetiousness; but in reality there are good grounds for believing that it is a plain statement of fact.

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ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

GREAT RECEPTION BY HUGE CROWDS.

KING'S SPEECH AT STATE BANQUET.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Writing from Paris on April 21, the correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader" describes as follows the enthusiastic and brilliant welcome that the French Capital gave to their Majesties:—

Paris has to-day given King George and Queen Mary a welcome that will thrill the heart of the whole English people. I have witnessed many similar ovations during the past twenty years, but none to equal the warmth of the greeting of Paris to the son of its beloved and ever-regretted Edward VII.

By midday Paris had put the last coquetish touches to her festive dress. Never—positively never—has she been more bewitchingly fair to look upon. Then, after a hasty luncheon, in tens of thousands all those who could steal an hour or two from their daily work, and with them 20,000 Britons, poured out towards the West End to take up vantage ground from which to watch the Royal progress.

The route from the Bois de Boulogne Station up the Avenue du Bois to the Arc de Triomphe, down the Champs Elysees to the Place de la Concorde and across the bridge to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs must be fully three miles, yet even these vast thoroughfares were none too spacious to hold the deep lines of spectators behind the infantrymen keeping the way. Every window of every house, too, was blocked with spectators.

TRUE KING'S WEATHER.

Such was the setting. It was a perfect summer's afternoon with a light breeze and brilliant sun—true King's weather.

At 4-25 all the Ministers, high State functionaries, the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber, together with the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie, and his staff, were gathered together at the station. The President of the Republic and Mme. Poincaré arrived at 4-30, and five minutes later, with Royal punctuality, the train bearing King George and Queen Mary glided into the station.

At that moment "Boom!" came the first shot of the Royal salute, which was only to finish as the guests entered the Quai d'Orsay Palace. The strains of the National Anthem were heard as King George, in Admiral's uniform, stepped down and shook M. Poincaré warmly by the hand. The King then turned to greet Mme. Poincaré, while the President helped Queen Mary to alight and presented his wife to her. Next came the presentation of the respective suites and the review of the guard of honour after which King George, giving his arm to Mme. Poincaré, and the President his to Queen Mary, the whole party moved up the stairway to the reception-room, and so into the open.

THE QUEEN'S DRESS.

At once the cheering began, subdued and respectful at first, and gradually growing heartier. I noticed that the King was bronzed, and looked in splendid health. Both their Majesties were looking unmistakably pleased with their reception. Queen Mary wore a charming gown. Mme. Poincaré was in pearl grey, with a hat of the same shade.

The cortege proper consisted of nine carriages. In the first carriage the King and the President took their seats, in the second were the Queen and Mme. Poincaré, attended by Admiral de Jonquieres, who is attached to their Majesties' suite during the visit. In the third were the Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Desborough, and General Beaumont, in the fourth Sir Edward Grey, M. Doumergue, President of the Council, and General Lécrot, in the fifth Sir Francis Bertie, M. Paul Cambon, and the French and English military attaches.

It was now the turn of Paris to welcome their Majesties, and a rousing welcome it was. From the first cries of "Vive la Reine," "Vive George Fifth," and "Vive Poincaré," the greeting rolled along the mass of heads, only dying to be raised again and again with greater intensity.

At one point some young girls threw bunches of flowers which fell at the feet of the Queen, who smilingly bowed her thanks. The procession entered the gates of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs amid a perfect storm of cheering and the rolling of drums as the Royal Standard was run up the flagstaff.

PRESENT FOR MME. POINCARÉ.

President Poincaré escorted his guests to the Grand Salon Doré, whence the suites retired, leaving the King and Queen to converse with their hosts. Their Majesties spoke of the deep impression made on them by their cordial reception, and offered a brooch of aquamarines and diamonds, bearing the Royal cipher, to Mme. Poincaré, and a silver-gilt copy of an ancient British urn to the President.

The visit lasted 15 minutes. As their Majesties returned to the Quai d'Orsay the cheering broke out once more. Visibly moved by this unmistakable welcome, King George raised his hand to the salute over and over again, while Queen Mary bowed and smiled and waved her hand. The pact of friendship was thus signed and sealed; henceforth King George and Queen Mary will be regarded as old friends.

At 4-45 the King received the Diplomatic Corps, the reception lasting an hour. Each Ambassador and Minister was introduced by Sir Francis Bertie, and the King addressed a few cordial words to each.

At half-past eight began the State banquet at the Elysee, the last function of a

ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

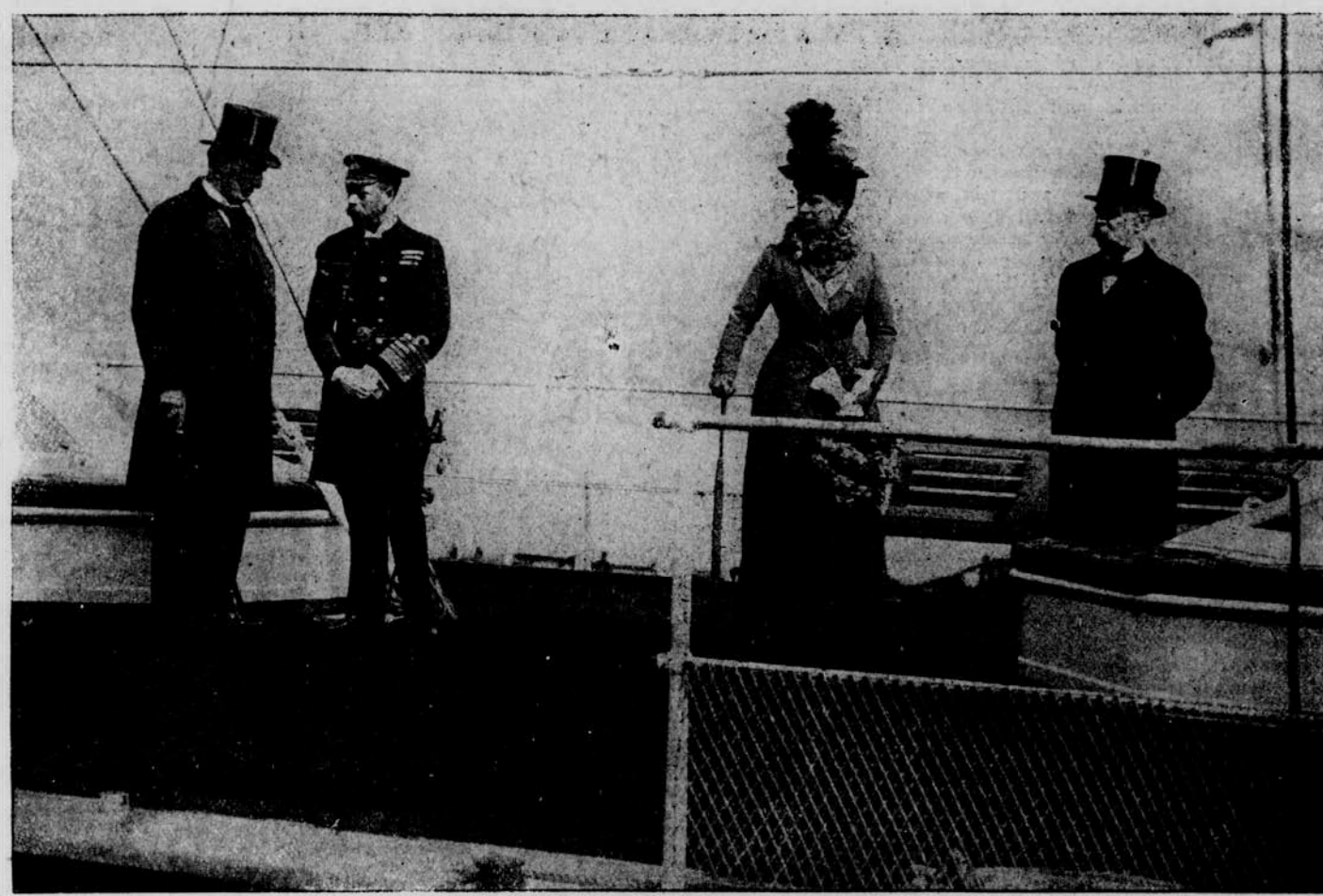


Photo by Central News.

ON BOARD THE ROYAL YACHT.

Left to Right—Sir Edward Grey, the King, the Queen and Sir James Reid (Physician.)

fatiguing day, which did not terminate until close upon midnight. The King and Queen drove to the Elysee in State carriages, and the cheering was, if anything, heartier than in the daytime.

The King was wearing Admiral's uniform, while the Queen was gowned in white, heavily jewelled, and wore diamond and pearl ornaments. In the banqueting room 6,000 were laid for 210 guests. The guests were seated at two long tables which extended the whole length of the apartment, while the King and Queen and their hosts sat at the cross table at the top.

The King, who had escorted Madame Poincaré, sat on the President's right, and the Queen, who had been escorted by M. Poincaré, sat on his left. Madame Poincaré sat on the King's right. [The speeches of the President and the King are given in another column.]

To-night Paris is dazzling with its illuminations and the boulevards are crowded. Everywhere two names are picked out in electric light—"George and Mary." The "Intransigent" strikes the true note in a "Welcome to King George and Queen Mary," published this evening, in excellent English. I quote the last paragraph: "But to-day our concern is not politics,

the Queen will allow me to express quite simply the intense pleasure with which the City of Paris and the entire French nation welcome the sovereigns of the great friendly nation.

For myself, I have cherished the most grateful memories of the welcome your Majesty gave me last year, when you extended to me in London such gracious hospitality; and the sentiments of which proof was given me during my stay in England by all classes of the British people found a faithful echo in the hearts of my compatriots. Public opinion unanimously associated itself on both sides of the Channel with the fresh demonstrations of mutual confidence and sympathy for which my journey afforded the occasion.

The visit that your Majesty and her Majesty the Queen are to-day paying to France is the brilliant consecration of a friendship which has since its inception stood the test of time and experience, a friendship which has proved its permanent efficacy, and which responds to the considered desire of two powerful nations, equally attached to peace, equally enthusiastic for progress, and equally accustomed to the habit of liberty.

During the too brief hours that your Majesty will pass amongst us you will doubtless be able to see but a small number of the physical and moral aspects of France. The festivities, artistic, sporting,

tion and of universal peace. This is the very sincere wish I express in the name of France.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The King, speaking in French, replied as follows:

Monsieur le President,—I have been profoundly touched by the kind and eloquent words with which you have bidden the Queen and myself welcome to the brilliant capital of your beautiful country.

I am most pleased to have had the opportunity to return the visit that you so kindly paid us last year, a visit of which the Queen and I preserve the most agreeable recollection.

I feel an altogether peculiar pleasure at finding myself in the midst of the French people on this, the tenth anniversary of those agreements by which our two countries peacefully settled all the questions that divided them. It is from those agreements that arose the so intimate and cordial relations that unite us to-day, and thanks to which we are able to labour together on the humanitarian work of civilisation and peace.

I thank you, M. le President, for having recalled that the name of my beloved father will ever remain associated with this entente, and I endorse with all my heart

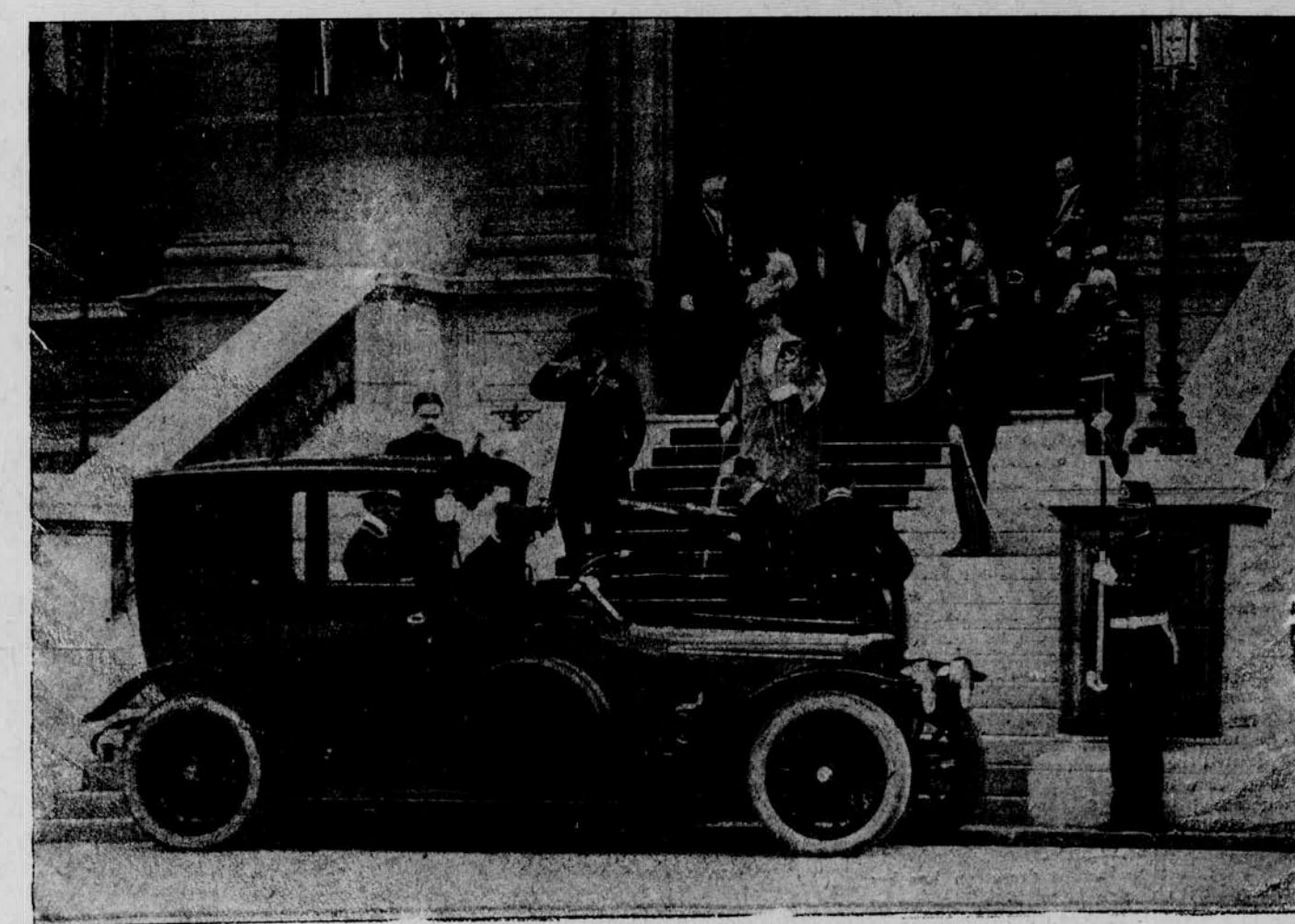


Photo by Central News.

Their Majesties leaving the Foreign Office to lunch at the British Embassy.

but fêtes and acclamations! Let us leave to the diplomats the task of ensuring the peace of the future. Let us, in the happy atmosphere which Paris, in its joy, alone can create, give three hearty cheers for England's King, and in return for the Queen's gracious smile offer our sincere and heartfelt greeting."

THE KING AMUSED.

There was an amusing incident which drew hearty laughter from the King in the Champs Elysees. A party of students had placed in position an imitation "cinematograph" apparatus, operated by a wheel about two feet in diameter, which, when turned, caused an immense "film" (represented by a coil of wire) to spring forth.

THE STATE BANQUET.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S WELCOME.

Proposing the toast of their Majesties, at the State banquet in Paris president Poincaré said: Sire,—Your Majesty and her Majesty

and military, that you have kindly promised to attend will, however, bring before you, in a summary form, some of the elements of our national character, and you will without difficulty discern in the virtues honoured by our democracy many of the traditional forces which have made, for a long time past, the greatness and glory of Great Britain.

After a long rivalry, which had taught them imperishable lessons of esteem and mutual respect, France and Great Britain have learnt to be friends, to approximate their thoughts, and to unite their efforts. It is ten years ago to-day since the two Governments amicably settled the questions that divided them. The agreements made at that date, agreements the realisation of which had been so happily led up to by the clear-sightedness of King Edward and his advisers, very naturally gave birth to an entente of a more general character, which has since become one of the surest guarantees of the balance of power in Europe.

I do not doubt that, under the auspices of your Majesty and your Government, these ties of intimacy will be daily strengthened, to the great profit of civilisation.

your eloquent definition of the high and noble aims which our two countries pursue in common. Their realisation will be a benefit to both nations, and will at the same time constitute the most precious legacy that we shall be able to leave to generations to come.

The Queen and I will never forget the very hearty reception which was accorded us on our arrival. It will be very highly appreciated in my country. I am happy to think that, during our stay we shall have the pleasure of admiring and appreciating what you have just called so aptly some of the elements of your national character. It is these elements which have raised France to such a high degree of civilisation and prosperity; it is, above all, owing to them that she occupies so worthily and so proudly her place in the world.

The Queen and I thank you, M. le President, for your charming hospitality and your very kind reception. I raise my glass and wish you, M. le President, a long and happy life and all prosperity and happiness to France, for whom I experience sentiments of the most profound and sincere friendship.



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AUSTRALIAN WOMEN.

HOW THEIR ENFRANCHISEMENT HAS AFFECTED THE NATION.

Few principles have wrought so complete a revolution in the lives of the rising generation in England as the practical application in education of the principle that Freedom with Responsibility is the main factor in character-building. No one can remember the elementary schools of thirty or forty years ago and contrast the rigid discipline of that time with the atmosphere of liberty and mutual trust which prevails in the same schools now without a feeling of infinite hope for the future of the boys and girls of the present day, writes "One of Them" in the "Westminster Gazette."

The same principle, the inevitable result of circumstances, has unconsciously moulded the character of the Australian woman from the days of the earliest settlement.

Certain noteworthy characteristics differentiate her from the average English woman. Of the same race, for 98 per cent. of the white population in Australia is British, the Australian woman, who till of recent years had comparatively few educational advantages, displays a freshness, a fearlessness, an adaptability and resourcefulness rarely found in her English sister. She is at home anywhere, can turn her hand and her mind to anything, dresses well, is a capital sports-woman, an entertaining companion, and, above all, a most capable housekeeper. Though life in the rapidly growing cities of Australia tends to become more and more like life in all great cities, these characteristics are still readily noted, while in the country, with its vast stretches of untouched "bush," the differences are most marked. Here men and women toil side by side. No conventional distinction obtains between men's work and women's work. The work has to be done, anyone does it. Naturally work that calls for greater movement and muscular strain falls to the man, while the unceasing activities connected with home-making and child-rearing fall to the woman, but it is no matter of surprise that a man or woman should turn a hand to anything. The pioneer work of such a land could not have been done by men alone any more than by women alone. Rough creatures externally some of these bush-women were and are, but many instances occur to mind of women of the highest refinement as well as intellectual power, who not only have brought up and educated their own families on their lonely stations, but were the nurses and doctors of the region for miles around. It is no unfamiliar experience to such women to be called out at any hour of the night to tend some poor mother in her hour of agony, to ride far over trackless country to set some broken bone, or replace a dislocated joint. The tribute which Henry Lawson pays to the woman-pioneers in his poem, "That's How the Land was Won," deserves a wider recognition outside Australia than it has yet received.

THE QUESTION OF FRANCHISE.

It is not wonderful that in such a country as Australia there should have been comparatively little difficulty in extending the franchise to women. There was a manifest absurdity in withholding it. Any delay was simply due to the survival of certain old-world ideas, brought out, as clothing and furniture had been brought out, from "Home," without much regard to their suitability. The trammels of English conventionality do reappear in Australia with quaint persistency. Customs of centuries cannot be shaken off in a generation or two. But they have no permanent hold on the nation's mind. One notes very often in conversation how simply and directly the speaker goes to the point. For example, talking of the law in all European countries by which a woman on marriage takes the nationality of her husband, a man in high authority said to the writer, "The thing is absurd on the face of it. A woman no more takes the nationality of her husband than a man takes the nationality of his wife." There speaks the ordinary commonsense of Australia. In such a country Adult-Suffrage naturally obtains, and the difficulty is to get Australians to understand the pother in England over such an exceedingly simple matter.

Another point incomprehensible to the average Australian is why English people should imagine that great and violent changes, fatal to the State, should result from such a reasonable measure as the granting of votes to women. Of course, if the skies fell it would rain larks, but the skies do not fall. The women of Australia are very much what they were before. True, there have been great changes for the better since women had the vote. Polling-days are now as orderly as Sundays. The number of men who poll is very considerably increased, for the indifferent person who formerly never troubled to record his vote does not leave the duty undone if his wife does hers. That women do care for the vote is very evident; 43 per cent. of those enrolled voted at the first Federal election in 1903. This number had risen in 1913 to 71 per cent. It should be remembered that the £2 fine for non-enrolment places on the register practically the whole adult population. The personal character of Parliamentary candidates is now viewed with a stricter eye, and political meetings are much more orderly and much more educative since women are not only invited to attend, but urged to bring forward questions for consideration. It is almost entirely since the time when the legislators had to consider the point of view of women as well as men in their electorates that Australia has placed on her Statute-book those admirable laws in the interests of women and children of which she has such good reason to be proud.

HOW DOMESTIC DISCORD ARISES.

The assertion that domestic discord results from giving votes to daughters and wives is absolutely unfounded. Discord certainly is produced by political differences, but only in homes where discord prevails already. The mention of this English superstition invariably rouses merriment in an Australian audience, and is only outdone as a joke by the statement that in England a woman is not a person. Of course in the great majority of households in Australia, as elsewhere, husband and wife are of the same way of thinking. At first the women voted

almost invariably as their men advised, but they are now becoming independent thinkers and adhere to this party or to that, not merely because their men wish them to do so, but from their own clear knowledge of the issues at stake. It is not infrequently urged in England that the woman's vote is the cause why the Labour Government are so strong. To an Australian it is difficult to see, even if it were so, why the fact should be urged as a reason against female franchise. But the people who make this assertion seem unaware that the present Federal Government is not Labour but Liberal, and that in several of the States the Liberal Party commands a strong majority. It is quite true that the Liberal women for a time were comparatively indifferent to their new privilege, whereas the Labour women saw its importance from the first. But Liberal women are wide-awake now, and it would be hard to say in which of the two parties the greatest ardour among the women is now to be found. As a matter of fact the granting of the vote to women has not affected the numerical strength of parties at all.

DEMANDS FOR SOCIAL REFORM.

But in one very marked direction the woman's vote has affected political divisions and is increasingly affecting them. Women in Australia are beginning to see, and to see very clearly, that the greatest hindrance in the way of social reform is Party, and consequently many are forming non-party organizations which are becoming a marked feature of public life. These organizations give themselves up wholly to the consideration and the furtherance of measures which affect the interests of women and children, and to questions of moral reform. The party women, too, while not confining themselves to these matters, feel intensely the delays which social reforms suffer through party struggles, and more than once the women of opposing camps have united to beg that matters which touch the morale of the nation shall not be left aside in favour of measures to increase material welfare.

Undoubtedly the story of the struggle of the women in England for the vote has largely stimulated this awakening among Australian women. Everywhere the question has arisen, "What must the vote mean to women who, to gain it for their sister-women, of deliberate purpose are sacrificing all that makes life dear, are facing torture and death itself? Even if we do not see the reasons for the methods they pursue, even if we think those methods mistaken, we cannot but stand awed before such unflinching bravery and devotion."

WHAT IS A KISS?

POETIC PROTEST BY MISS BRAITHWAITE.

The legal definition of a kiss just given by the highest judicial authority in Germany meets with little appreciation among representative women in London. Miss Lilian Braithwaite, the well-known actress, remarked to a "Standard" representative: "Women cannot but regard a legal attempt to define a kiss as the veriest sacrilege. 'A kiss is not merely as the magistrates of the law suggest, 'a touch on the body of a woman,' she said. 'It is the revelation of love, the outward expression of sacred passion, the vow that pledges for ever and for ever the union of hearts. Only the traitorous kiss of a Judas is lightly given. To a woman, a kiss represents the adoration of the soul. It is the murmur of her passionate self—it is the outward manifestation of her heart's infinite devotion. This may seem old-fashioned, but it is my view.'"

Among other views expressed were the following:—Miss Rosina Filippi: "Let me repeat what Max Müller said. A pretty girl once asked him what love was. He kissed her. That was his reply, and it is mine. A kiss is love."

NOT ONLY A TOUCH—A THRILL. Miss Ethel Levey: "A kiss is just the loveliest thing on earth. I like it to be what the poet calls 'linked sweetness long drawn out.' The worst of it is, kisses, like chocolates, soon melt away. All the same, they usually begin in rapture and end in despair. Anyway, I would just love to hug those dear old judges in Berlin and show them if a kiss is only a touch on a woman's body. They'd have the thrills of their lives. Ah, I've got it at least—a kiss is a thrill."

Miss Kollogg: "If the man is full, dark, and wears a heavy, bristling moustache, I pronounce the kiss to be a 'peoples' portion of Paradise'; but if he is podgy and tubby, with little, fat arms that can't span your neck, a kiss is—well, wasted effort. A kiss is just sentiment. I suppose we are all sentimental, except judges, who gabble meaningless nothings, such as calling it 'a touch and chatting about the consent, just as if women were going to be asked to consent, and would object if they were.'"

"THE ELIXIR OF LOVE." Mr. Harry Tate: "May I tell you what a kiss is? I ought to know. I've kissed the young and middle-aged, the blushing bride and the unblushing spinster. It is the elixir of love. Talk about consent. Once, when I was a very youthful Tate, I kissed a lady of, say, thirty uncertain years. She huddled up with red cheeks and fiery eyes. 'How dare you?' she exclaimed and I began to chatter of the temptation of sweet lips and all that sort of nonsense, when she broke in with, 'How dare you do it only once?' A kiss is a chaste salute a woman loves, and a man, unless he's a legal luminary, doesn't despise it."

Here is a scientific definition: "A kiss is the pressure of the mucous membranes of the lips applied by the strength of the spinster of the buccal muscles, to the corresponding part of the lady's lips, sometimes to the cheek."

A NEW LINK OF EMPIRE.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The last mile of steel has been laid linking up Prince Rupert on the Pacific Coast in British Columbia and Moncton in New Brunswick, and thus completing the 3,600 miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

The new railway is a link in the shortest route between Europe and Asia, says "The Times." The journey will be shortened by two days' steaming in consequence of the placing of the Pacific terminus so much farther north than any existing port, and Prince Rupert is likely to become a new entrepôt for round-the-world commerce.

AN ENORMOUS ASSET. The completion of this great system, traversing Canada from east to west, must appeal to the least imaginative, even though the end of the work of construction was celebrated in the most simple way, only officials of the company being present. There is something characteristic of Canada in this modest climax to a task which has filled years of labour and demanded enormous sums of money. It should not obscure the magnitude of the achievement.

The estimated cost of construction has been enormous. But there can be no doubt whatever that the new system is regarded by Canadians themselves as an asset of almost untold national value.

It is not only in the Far West that the new transcontinental system will bring with it greater prosperity, fresh lands broken, more men. Its eastern sections run through country which is capable of almost infinite development. At its western terminus, again, it supplies a port which has been created to meet its needs. Prince Rupert would itself be a splendid addition to the resources of any country. All this is the result of the magnificent faith which Canadians have in the future of their own country.

But this is not all that the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific means to the Dominion. It means, also, a great increase of communication between East and West and the growth of national solidarity based on the knowledge that comes from more frequent intercourse. It is all to the good, too, that the streams of communication in Canada should run from East to West and not from North to South. The tendencies of nature are all the other way. But the loyal determination of the subjects of the Crown in Canada has conquered these tendencies. If the Grand Trunk Pacific is a triumph of human determination over formidable obstacles, it is also another proof of the resolute fellowship of the British peoples.

The building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is by far the most important work that has been undertaken in Canada since the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed. It runs from ocean to ocean on British territory, whereas the Canadian Pacific has to pass through the State of Maine.

WHERE IT PASSES.

The line starts from Moncton, in New Brunswick, and reaches the Pacific Coast at Prince Rupert in British Columbia. The route taken is by way of Quebec, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, and Edmonton. It opens up regions of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia hitherto untouched by a standard-gauge railway, and consequently deprived of possibilities of economic development.

In addition to the main line, a number of important branch lines have been built or are projected. These lines will include one of nearly 200 miles to Fort William and Port Arthur on Lake Superior, for the purpose of reaching navigation on the Great Lakes; and another of 220 miles to North Bay or Gravenhurst in Ontario, to make connection with the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. Other lines are proposed to Brandon, Regina, Prince Albert, Calgary, and to Dawson in the Yukon territory.

DYES AND DISEASE
A NEW SPECIFIC DRUG.

There is no more romantic chapter in modern medicine than that devoted to the uses of the aniline dyes, writes a Medical Correspondent in "The Times." These dyes have already afforded us some extraordinary drugs, including the famous atoxyl used in the treatment of sleeping sickness. Chemists and bacteriologists all over the world are at work testing the qualities of other members of the series, and already the fact is fully established that certain of the dyes have specific effects for certain germs.

The importance of this knowledge cannot be exaggerated, since the power to "poison" a particular bacillus without at the same time poisoning the tissues in which it has implanted itself means the power to cure the disease caused by it—as has been demonstrated in the case of Ehrlich's salvarsan ("606").

"BRILLIANT GREEN." The latest step in this direction has been achieved with the so-called "brilliant green" which, it has been found, exercises a remarkable power over the germ known as "Bacillus Coli Communis." This germ plays a part in many of the diseases of the intestines, and is a frequent cause of death among children.

The discovery has not, so far, been applied to actual treatment work, but its use and possibilities have been strikingly demonstrated in cases where the presence of typhoid fever has been suspected.

In examining any material for typhoid germs the difficulty has always been that the growth of the germs on any culture medium has been interfered with owing to the presence of the Colon bacillus. This latter grew so luxuriantly as to "choke" the typhoid germ and prevent its being recognized. It has now been found that if the materials to be examined are first treated with brilliant green dye, the Colon bacilli are entirely destroyed, but the typhoid germs left unharmed. As a result of this procedure it has been found possible to detect the presence of typhoid where hitherto such detection could not be made.

Certain high authorities believe that the future of medicine is with specifics like the aniline dyes, and that members of this or other series will ultimately be discovered having a definite action upon each variety of living organism. Drugging will then cease to be empiric as at present, and become an exact science. Certainly the indications that this ideal may be realized are exceedingly favourable.

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